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REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

At New Castle, August 17th. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Washington, August 19th. Messrs. J. Vannote and W. T. Haines.

At Greensburg, August 20th. Mr. Haines.

At Titusville, August 22d. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Oil City, August 23d. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Franklin, August 24th. Messrs Ketchum and Haines.

Buckalew's Treason

Proof of His Correspondence with the Rebel Authorities.

Scheme to Resist the Raising of Troops in the North.

Others, Now Active Greeley Men, in the Plot.

Active Search for Mr. Buckalew's Letters.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9, 1872.

The following dispatch has been received in his city:

WASHINGTON, August 9.—In the examination of the rebel archives, now in the possession of the government, several documents have been found which establish beyond all doubt that ex-Senator Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, was a correspondence with the rebel authorities during the rebellion, with a view to organize a determined resistance to further drafts in the North for men to help to crush out the rebellion. Mr. Buckalew seems to have been engaged in the plot, together with other prominent northern Democrats, now active Greeley men, to help the Confederate cause by preventing President Lincoln from raising the troops desired. Several documents refer to certain letters received by the Confederate authorities from Mr. Buckalew in relation to this scheme, and active search is now being made among the archives for those letters, and it is believed they will be found.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1872.

The rebel archives now in possession of the government are revealing the damning record of several prominent Northern Democrats, such as Buckalew, Hendricks and Pendleton, during the late civil war. Documents have been found which show that there was collusion between these men and the Confederate government to incite open resistance to the draft law, and to embarass the United States government as much as possible in raising troops to suppress the rebellion. Several letters among the archives speak of ex-Senator Buckalew as a leader in the movement, and doing all he could to aid the Confederate cause by secretly advising the Democrats in various parts of Pennsylvania to oppose the draft by forcible means. A memoranda among the papers refers to certain letters written by Buckalew, Hendricks and others to the Confederate authorities, and thorough search is now being made to find these original letters.

THE NEW GOLCONDA.

Discovery of Immense Quantities of Diamonds and Other Precious Stones—Newer and Richer Quarts and Silver Fields Found—Flowing Oil Springs Located.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 10.—A Los Angeles dispatch announces the arrival there of Prof. Glass and party, from the geological expedition through Arizonia and New Mexico. They have one thousand pounds of specimens of gold, silver and other ores, and several lots of precious stones, found on the route from Fort Wingate to Albuquerque, and on the borders of Arizona, in what is also called Ant Hills, precious stones were discovered at the surface. They have genuine specimens ranging in size from a large pea downward. The diamonds, if they are diamonds, are all, and of little value. They also found in gold and silver bearing quartz near Fort Wingate. The party also claim to have discovered and located flowing oil springs that will yield from seventy to one hundred barrels a day, but they will not divulge their precise location. In old mounds and ruins of ancient city they found relics of tools, pottery and woven cloth centuries old. The party are not sanguine as to the diamond discoveries. Three pints of their best stones will be tested and exhibited, and the result will depend on the road, and narrowly escaped perishing while crossing the Colorado desert. The diamond excitement here is subsiding.

OBITUARY.

Demise of the Mother of Vice-President Colfax.

SOUTH BEND, IND., August 11.—Mrs. Mathews, mother of Vice-President Colfax, aged sixty-seven, died at half-past four o'clock this afternoon. The cancer that has afflicted her for five or six years has been very malignant, and more than once the fatal signs of approaching dissolution have appeared, but new remedies brought her by her family in every country, have kept its ravages at bay, and the unwearied nursing of her husband and family have undoubtedly prolonged her life. Last winter, however, she grew worse, and since her return from Washington has steadily declined, suffering great agony much of the time. She will long remembered at Washington as having presided at her son's receptions during his Speakership, while he was a widower. She has been the life of the social circle; brilliant conversation for one of her years, and universally beloved and honored. Her end was painful and without much suffering. Her funeral services will take place on Tuesday next.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The Greatest Political Victory Ever Won in the State.

The New Party Fight Under the Black Flag, Aided by Tammany—Republican Gain Over Seven Thousand.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A Greensboro, N. C., dispatch states that Judge Settle addressed a mass ratification meeting there last night. He claimed they were celebrating one of the greatest political victories ever achieved in North Carolina. The new party, with no name, had declared that as North Carolina went in August so would go the Union in November, and it made a better fight than it ever will be able to make again. It fought, however, under the black flag, observing none of the rules of honorable warfare, aided by Tammany, money and emissaries skilled in all the arts of manipulating registration books, ballot boxes and election returns. In spite of all, however, the Republicans had elected Caldwell by 2,000 majority, and the executive department of the State will be in the hands of an honest man for four years, although by gerrymandering the Democrats have elected a majority of the Legislature. In regard to himself he believed he was fairly elected to Congress, but the refusal of the right to vote to hundreds by the Ku-Klux and Tammanytes in his idistrict leaves an apparent majority for his opponent. He claimed that the Republicans gained over seven thousand votes in the recent election, mostly among the white people of the western part of the State. He reviewed the past history of Greeley, and said the colored people of the South will not support him, as they saw in him one who might trade away his lifetime principles for the Ku-Klux vote. Under Grant's administration peace had been brought to their firesides, hundreds saved from murder and thousands from scourgings. He closed with an eulogy of President Grant.

ARMS SALES REDIVIVUS.

Germany Sold War Material to the Southern Confederacy.

"Liberal" Carl's Thunder Spoiled.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 12.—The *Leader* will publish to-morrow morning the following letter, written by Dr. Meier, editor of the Cleveland *Anzeiger*, confirmatory of the statement of Dr. Canisius, United States Consul at Vienna, to the effect that Germany sold arms to the Southern Confederacy during the war of the rebellion:

To the Editor of the Leader: Dr. Canisius, who, during the rebellion of our Southern secessionists, was United States Consul in Vienna, the capital of the Austrian empire, has given evidence in his recently published letter to the fact that the Austrian and Prussian governments, secretly, to the full prescription to agents, who forwarded them to the rebels. Now, at a time when there is so much talk by Carl Schurz and the Liberals about our "sale of arms to France," I feel obliged to say what I know about the sale of arms to the Southerners at that time, the legality of which was never doubted by the Germans, who long had a hand in the affairs themselves. In July or August, 1862, I made a trip from Bremen to Hamburg, and met in the diligence, or stage-coach, a person, owner of mines, a First Lieutenant, named Seifert, of the Bremen Hanseatic battalion, and his brother-in-law, a Mr. Borntreager, a commissioned handwerk officer, of Prussian Pomerania. In the course of our conversation they told me that they were going to Hamburg in order to send a cargo of muskets, bought from several German governments secretly, to the Southern States. This fact is still fresh in my memory, because a dispute arose between us over Lincoln and slavery. The sale of arms, transacted, carried out by military officials, could be considered a legitimate business—the rebels being no acknowledged belligerent power. The last I heard of this sale was that the persons above named officers had had the worst of it; that is, had met heavy losses. It is, however, beyond my knowledge whether the secessionists ever received those arms or not.

Respectfully yours,
DR. HERMAN D. MEIER,
Editor Anzeiger.

Cleveland, August 12th.

POLITICAL.

Address of Hon. Samuel Shellabarger at Springfield, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., August 12.—Hon. Samuel Shellabarger addressed a large meeting of Republicans at Sprinefield, Ohio, this evening. He said the cry that parties cannot live on their past as an incentive to fidelity, was just, but, as an inducement for people to ignore the lives of men and parties, it was preposterous. Everybody knows from the experiences of daily life, that character is the highest of tests of fitness; but character in parties, as in individuals, was found, not in the *profession* of excellence, but in that million of witnesses—the *acts* of life. It was the climax of audacity to make the proposition that "by-gones be by-gones" in the shape of a demand. He then said, impelled by admonitions like these, this nation dare not do otherwise than refuse to put in practice that appalling lesson of Greeley; that in selecting our rulers and bestowing honors, we shall give the same honors to the acts of Lee in the overthrow of liberty as to those which defeated treason, and hame be to the man who should proceed, with malice toward none, to the scrutiny of great lives, rather than great platforms. So we who are fitted to take care of such duties and destinies; and he would scrutinize the first demand made in the first and second resolutions adopted at Baltimore, that the colored race should escape reference to their former relation to the Democratic party, in order to make safe their liberty and equality. He appealed to the careers of these parties in their relations to the black race, and contrasted the records of the two parties, reciting the results accomplished by the Republican party and the resistance to them by the Democratic party—especially its hostility to the colored race; and yet, he said, the colored man is invited to the betrayal of his race.

He then proceeded to show that the position taken on the tariff as declared in the sixth resolution—that the laws should not unnecessarily interfere with labor, but that this subject should be left by Congress wholly free from executive interference—was a dodge of what the Reformers had pre-eminently met to settle forever, and that it was a piece of political poltroonery as unique as it was disgusting.

He then passed on to a contrast of the lives of the two parties as shown in the other interests of the nation. The Democratic administration of Johnson and Tammany Hall, he said, had a conference with the rebel debt and criminals that it was shown up that, under laws imposing taxes nearly double those allowed to Grant, Johnson had stolen one-fourth of the revenues; had in his administration paid out thirteen millions of the debt; had left the national faith so tarnished by his repudiation message, by his pocket veto of the bill that pledged the payment of the debt, by his Pendleton scheme of repudiation, and the like, that he had encouraged a like spirit in the States themselves. In July or August, 1862, I made a trip from Brenen to Hamburg, and met in the diligence, or stage-coach, a person, owner of mines, a First Lieutenant, named Seifert, of the Bremen Hanseatic battalion, and his brother-in-law, a Mr. Borntreager, a commissioned handwerk officer, of Prussian Pomerania. In the course of our conversation they told me that they were going to Hamburg in order to send a cargo of muskets, bought from several German governments secretly, to the Southern States. This fact is still fresh in my memory, because a dispute arose between us over Lincoln and slavery. The sale of arms, transacted, carried out by military officials, could be considered a legitimate business—the rebels being no acknowledged belligerent power. The last I heard of this sale was that the above-

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872.

Those Republicans who feel like falling into line for GREELEY under the lead of JERE. BLACK, bearing the banner on which is inscribed: "the constitutional amendments are a fraud," are requested to leave their names at the office of the Pittsburgh *Post*. Recruits to the BUCKALEW Fishing Creek Confederacy may apply at the same place.

SECTION TWO of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution declares that "neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, *or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave;* but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void." The letter of JERE. BLACK, which has suddenly become the new gospel of the Greeleyites, and which GREELEY's own paper prints as the ablest appeal yet for the "reforms" promised in the success of the "Liberal" movement, declares that this amendment is a "fraud," which GREELEY's election will remove. No wonder that Democratic Republicans are growing fewer in number every hour.

JERE. BLACK's letter declaring for GREELEY is the new gospel which at present is stirring the souls of the Confederates. For instance, the following from the Boston *Post*:

"That clear-seeing and direct-speaking public man, Jeremiah S. Black, has fairly weighed Grant and Greeley in his letter to the editor of the Baltimore *Gazette*; and if there is any possible escape from his demonstrated conclusions, it is not by any of the extraordinary processes of logic."

Considering that BLACK pronounces the constitutional amendments, whereby the results of the war are made sure, a "fraud," the reason for his sudden rise to the position of apostle and leader of the Greeleyites becomes plain. Isn't it curious that men like BLACK, GEN. JOHNSTON and the reactionists in general, so warmly espouse the cause of GREELEY.

IT is evident that the ADAMS family do not train "in that crowd" which has the Baltimore nominee in charge. The distinguished statesman and diplomatist, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, who is now earning the gratitude of his country and winning the admiration of his co-arbitrators of the Geneva Council, is understood to be strongly opposed to the election of HORACE GREELEY; while the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* reports JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Democratic candidate for Governor of that State last fall, and a man of great weight and influence, as saying that he should support and vote for the candidates of the Republican party. At the rate at which the Democratic defection from the GREELEY ranks is progressing, there will presently be left only the corruptionists of the North and the conflagrationists of the South to support him.

WHAT the New York *Times* says in the following paragraph of the unauthorized use made of the names of true Republicans by the Greeleyites is strictly true. We quote:

"The Republican journals come laden with the recantations and indignant withdrawals from Greeley clubs, of persons who signed, unwarily, or were in weigled into signing, the same documents. The Republicans have helped themselves very liberally indeed to names to which they had no right. The proper owners are reclaiming their property as fast as they can."

To this might be added the further statement, that in every part of the country Republicans who at first thought favorably of GREELEY, and perhaps made open profession of their intention to support him, are coming back into the Republican fold, unwilling to commit themselves to any man whose success is to be attained only through the cold-blooded party power. The proof that such would be the effect of GREELEY's election is too overwhelming to be rejected by candid men.

IT is to be hoped our friends in this State and other parts of the country in which local elections are to be held this fall, may everywhere bear in mind the important fact that the best and surest way of defeating GREELEY is to overthrow his allies and supporters in these preliminary struggles. If the Baltimore ticket be worsted at all in Pennsylvania, for instance, it will have to be done through the discomfiture of BUCKALEW in October. The result of the main fight, it should everywhere be remembered, will be contingent on the outcome of these preliminary contests. Important, therefore, as it is that the ranks should be kept closed and compact for the November trial, a Republican victory in October is of still more imperative moment. GREELEY's road to Washington lies through Pennsylvania, and the bridges on that line of travel are all in the Fishing Creek Confederacy to open it for him. Let both find another Gettysburg.

WE are in one sense under many obligations to the Pittsburgh *Post*, for the frank malignity of its course toward the colored voters of Allegheny county and the State generally. It is so much better than mere cradle stupidity whereby BUCKALEW hopes to delude the honest and unsuspecting people of the State into voting for him. It is to be hoped the *Post's* blunt and unfeigned expressions of hate toward this class of citizens may undergo no modification or abatement. That journal is doing excellent service for the Republican cause, and it would be a real pity should it become more wise, since then it would certainly be less useful. It is by no means certain that the colored voters of Pennsylvania may not turn out to hold the balance of political power in the State, and while there is very little doubt how their vote will be cast, it is none the less gratifying to know that the *Post* is doing all it can to make them support the Republican ticket in a body. Thanks, therefore.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR PINCHBACK's final abandonment of the GREELEY movement, and his emphatic declaration that the existence of the colored people of the South depends upon the defeat of the Confederates and the re-election of President GRANT, will have a powerful effect among the colored people of Louisiana and of the South generally. Neither will it be without its effect in the North, where the example of Governor PINCHBACK has been used by the opposition as an argument to show that if such intelligent and far-seeing colored people as himself favored the election of GREELEY, the masses of the blacks might safely rally to his support. The personal reasons which Governor PINCHBACK has been supposed to regard President GRANT only the more strikingly shows how keenly he feels the necessity of defeating the Confederate candidate, as a means of protection for the emancipated race. His action insures Louisiana to the Republicans beyond peradventure. Let GREELEY and SUMNER ponder its significance in other particulars.

MCCLURE is running the GREELEY machine in Pennsylvania. His "strong holt" is Reform. Indeed, he is himself the embodiment of the spirit of Reform, having spent his life since early manhood, in Harrisburg and elsewhere, in enterprises for the purification of legislation and the elevation of morals, private and public, in general. Therefore it is as a Reformer he exists; and he takes to Greeleyism like a duck to water. His devotion to the cause and anxiety for its success are poured forth in frequent bulletins, wherein the purreminded of all parties are affectionably invited to join him in cleaning things out generally. We may observe here that the Colonel's zeal in this behalf has of late given his particular friends some concern, lest he go crazy purely out of conscientious exercise in the pursuit of his labors in behalf of Reform. Republicans may have hesitated about enlisting under MCCLURE's banner should do so no longer. He is their man, the very embodiment of the best sort of Greeleyism. Let them come promptly and actively up to his support, and save the country from the consequences of another term of "Grantism."

NEVER before, perhaps, has there been a political contest in this country in which citizens of foreign descent appeared to take so lively and active an interest, and the best feature of the matter is that this concern does not assume the shape of clannishness, but manifests itself in a broad and liberal and thoroughly American manner. A considerable proportion of the population of this State are Welsh, and it is beyond question that the bulk of this vote will be cast for the Republican candidates at the State and National elections. The *Bauer America*, published at Scranton, a paper of marked ability and influence, is doing excellent service for the Republican cause, and with the assistance of its contemporary, the *Negesydd*, will doubtless secure an almost United Welsh vote for the Republican tickets. It is to be observed, too, that each of the three monthly magazines published in the Welsh language in this country is unqualifiedly in favor of GRANT and WILSON, while the *Drych*, the organ of the Welsh residents of New York, is also fully committed to their support. Very few friends of the Confederate candidate will be found among this thrifty and intelligent class of our fellow-citizens.

AN encouraging feature of the present Republican canvass in this State, is the interest taken in it by the young men. Everywhere throughout the Commonwealth, but notably in this city and adjacent neighborhoods, they are putting themselves in working attitude with the great party of humanity and progress. This is an excellent sign. Young men are almost always the most enthusiastic as well as the most unselfish of political workers, foremost and freest in sacrificing their leisure and surrendering their ease out of love for their conscientous convictions. These clear-sighted young men, untainted with the corruptions of politics, see that the Republican party, notwithstanding its flecks and flaws, has never been deaf to the call of humanity, never turned its back on any peril, but ever avoided any great public duty. These great facts appeal to their sympathy and support. The young always admire courage heroism, and magnanimity; and this proud record of the Republican party in these particulars strikes at once an answering chord in their minds. As the campaign deepens and progresses we shall look for most valuable service at the hands of these earnest and enthusiastic workers.

THE MONSTROUS COALITION.

Every school-boy remembers the description of an imaginary monster with which HORACE begins his Art of Poetry. "If," says HORACE, "a painter to the neck of a horse should append a human head, and under a parti-colored plumage should assemble hap-hazard members so unlike that the graceful bust of a woman should terminate in the black tail of a fish—admitted to behold the spectacle, could you keep from laughing, O my friends?" This "sick man's dream," as the Roman calls it, is a sober reality—a mere matter of fact at this moment—and it is known by the name of the Liberal party.

However familiar people are with the character of the strange coalition, it may be still worth while to analyze it, or to glance separately at each of the antagonistic elements which have been brought together and combined for the overthrow of the present government. The truth is that in mere bewilderment, and inability to apprehend the agencies and influences by which the union has been effected, many quite fail to comprehend the utter lawlessness and negation of all morality imbodied in it, and therefore they fail to grasp the disastrous significance of the phenomenon. People of plain understandings and of consciences reasonably quick are so accustomed to think of certain political principles and moral convictions as lying at the foundation of all legitimate party organization and activity, that it takes some time for them fully to perceive the unprincipled nakedness of the Liberals and their cynical contempt for everything but the practical end at which they aim—namely, the annihilation of the Republican party. A party which represents the outcome of careful and deliberate processes of thought is always of slow growth, drawing inspiration from reflection and deliberation, momentum and impulse from the gradually evolved sympathies of various classes and individuals. The Liberal party is the purely artificial production of a few politicians struggling for the possession of power. Sprung mature and absolute from the political schemer's brain, whatever growth it exhibits is not by accretion but by aggregation, its additions being drawn to and held in place by hatred of GRANT and by hope of power. These motives are its sole principles and constitute its entire life, as is clearly manifest from the well known personal constituents of the party. Just look at them.

GREELEY during his entire editorial life was a vehement agitator against slavery, an unrelenting and rancorous reviler of the Democratic party, and an uncompromising upholder of what is called protection. To the ability with which he advocated the policy of a protective tariff, it is safe to say that he owes whatever respect he commands among men of education and intellect, as though the responsible editor of the *Tribune*, GREELEY is known to have written very few of the noticeable articles by which the paper was distinguished in its best days. HILDRETH, the historian, COGSDEN, DANA, and dozens of writers as able as or abler than GREELEY, were regular contributors to the columns of the *Tribune* all the way. The most clearly defined object of the Cincinnati Convention was to inaugurate a party in opposition to protection and in favor of free trade. But the clear headed, thoughtful, though mistaken men, who went to Cincinnati for that purpose, were no masters of political intrigue; the convention was overpowered and controlled by schemers who cared nothing for any doctrine of political economy, and whose single object was to break up the Republican party. Hence the free trade convention nominated as its candidate GREELEY, who had acquired whatever worthy fame he possessed by writing and speaking in favor of protection. And it soon appeared that the action of the convention was the result of a regular bargain made beforehand, in which GREELEY agreed to surrender his long cherished opinions in return for the nomination. In this bargain it also soon appeared that the leaders of the convention had not participated. Holding opinions which cut them off from the chances of office, having a past which rendered them objects of deep distrust to a majority of the people, they hoped to overpower their vigilant opponents by a deceptive coalition. The impostire thus practiced by the Democracy is not by any means new in the world, and long ago received the name of phenakism; that is, the systematic saying of something different from what is inwardly intended. The most prominent and trustworthy leaders of the party do not pretend that they have laid aside any of their well known principles or renounced any of the hopes which they have long wished to see realized. They are willing as a last resort for political ascendancy to take for their chief Horace Greeley, their life-long antagonist, for the same reason that so many freeraders are also willing to place in the Presidential chair the life-long champion of protection. Both know him to be a mere agitator, without really fixed opinions or settled convictions. His intimate friends, it seems, were always aware of these defects of his character, but they were comparatively unknown to the masses who were wont to give the sage of the *Tribune* credit for thorough earnestness as well as honesty. The political managers of the Democracy, at the outset, became a master-stroke of tactics to set up as the leader of the opposition a chief whom the honest and sincere multitude could admire for certain traits while the politicians could applaud and support him for precisely the opposite.

But the whole scheme is a miscalculation, founded upon misconception of the people, as we confidently believe. With the bare exception of the unprincipled and outrageous nature of the coalition will be more clearly understood, and cannot but be looked upon with increasing disgust. FREDERICK DOUGLASS has described the alliance as the head of a man attached to the body of a snake, the head being GREELEY and the body being the old Democratic party—figurative language which reminds us of the astounding transformation which DANTE describes in the twenty-fifth book of the Inferno:

"As I was holding raised on them my brows,
Behold! a serpent with six feet darts forth
In front of one, and fastens wholly on him.
With middle feet it bound him round the paunch,
And with the forward ones his arms it seized;
Then thrust its teeth through one cheek and the other;
The hindermost it stretched upon his thighs,
And put its tail through in between the two,
And up behind along the reins outspread it.
Ivy was never fastened by its barbs
Unto a tree so, as this horrible reptile
Upon the other's limbs entwined its own.
Then they stuck close, as if of heated wax
They had been made, and intermixed their color;
Nor one nor other seemed to think what he was;
Even as proceedeth on before the flame
Upward along the paper a brown color,
Which is not black as yet, and the white dies.
The other two looked on, and each of them
Cried out: 'How dost thou change, Agnello!
Behold! thou now art neither two nor one.'
Already the two heads had one become."

Should GREELEY be elected by the Democrats, it is easy to foresee that the miserable fate of poor AGNELLO is in store for him. As yet, however, we are troubled with no gloomy anticipations on the subject.

THINGS THAT CANNOT BE DODGED.

That the campaign is rapidly resolving itself into a distinct contest between the Union and disunion elements of the country, must be apparent to even the most superficial observer of current events. We have already adverted to the *Tribune's* significant silence respecting the reiterated declarations of GREELEY's Southern supporters, that his election means the restoration of the Lost Cause, and to its commendation of JERE. BLACK's open avowal that the constitutional amendments were "a fraud," which the triumph of GREELEY would put in the process of extinction." We have now other testimony, equally strong and explicit, on the same point. General B. F. HILL, of Georgia—one of the so-called moderate men of the Southern States—recently made a GREELEY speech in Atlanta, in which he said:

"The Democratic party and the Democrats engaged in this move were not required to admit that either the amendments or reconstruction policy, in substance or form, were either wise, just or right. But they did agree to admit that they were accomplished facts. Right or wrong, the thing had been done, and right or wrong the thing had to remain done *until the people, in the exercise of their own sovereign power, should restore sufficient virtue to invite them in the peaceable, constitutional way.* This was the only concession on earth any member of the Democratic party ever proposed to make. No man is engaged in this move who is opposed to State rights. The only difference between us is, *what is the most effective policy to recover the lost rights of the State's.*

The speaker then recited the history of GREELEY, showing how he "defied his party" at the outbreak of the war by insisting on the right of secession, and how, during its continuance, there was "no day that he was not willing to negotiate on the subject of peace"—followed by the presentation of these cogent reasons for his election:

"If Greeley should be elected, that same election will carry into the House of Representatives a majority of Democrats, and when you have got in that body a majority of Democrats, the President is powerless to do harm."

Of the Baltimore and Cincinnati platforms General HILL said they simply pledged the people—

"To abide and to obey, in good faith, all the amendments and all the laws as verities until THE PEOPLE IN A LEGAL WAY, SHALL CHOOSE TO CHANGE THEM."

In the light of such declarations as these, no one need be at a loss to understand the secret of Mr. GREELEY's popularity at the South, or why some of its journals should already distinctly urge his election upon the ground that he would be certain to indemnify the South for the losses incurred in the prosecution of the slaveholder's rebellion. Here is what one Southern journal says:

"If Mr. Greeley is elected, and the government properly organized, why may we not successfully claim payment from the public treasury for the slaves of which we were illegally dispossessed by act of government?"

And not only do his rebel supporters express themselves confident that he will repay them for these losses, but they also believe that if a favorable opportunity ever occurs for them to strike another blow for secession, he will be with them heart and soul. In a speech made at a late Democratic meeting in Louisiana, the principal orator said:

"The reconstruction measures were the letting loose of hell upon earth. We had all its horrors visiting us, sapping our property, taking away our ambition, and weighing like an incubus upon our breasts, until twelve millions of people would bail, as a lover bails the dawn of a first smile, the flash of the fire, brave sword drawn for vengeance and liberty."

These—and countless evidences of similar character, some of which have already been cited in these columns—not only show the grounds on which GREELEY's Southern friends support him, but they also prove beyond question that they have had satisfactory assurances of some sort from their candidate to warrant them in speaking thus boldly before the battle has fairly begun. These being the reasons why Confederate support is asked for GREELEY, the loyal people of the country will not be slow to discover the obligations which compel them to vote for GRANT, and for the State candidates who represent the Republican idea of the supremacy, perpetuity and indivisibility of the nation.

TWO WAYS OF LYING.

Some of our meek contemporaries appear rather deeply concerned about the exceeding freedom of speech which begins to characterize the Presidential canvass. In the criticism in which a portion of these censors of the press indulge, it is a pity that they do not always exercise such a measure of discrimination as would give point to their censure and pungency to their rebukes. They fling about the charges of lying, brutality, etc., with a vehemence of denunciation which only imply considerable ethical sensibility and fervor, but which at the same time may indicate forgetfulness of the real circumstances and conditions of the contest.

The morality, or rather the immorality, of direct falsehood, as an agency for the defeat of a candidate, cannot be the subject of discussion. But we doubt not that in this country, at the present day, it is always a mistake in policy. Before the days of railroads and telegraphs, and the rapid intercommunication of intelligence, the people of secluded neighborhoods might sometimes be imposed upon, and made to believe utterly false statements concerning the character and acts of candidates. Now the number of persons exposed to such imposition is so small, while even as respects them the chances of detection or correction are so many, that the political managers who conduct in and practice in the arts of deceptive lying prove, *in fact*, their own shallowness and incompetence for their work. True, by persistent falsehood people may be mystified as to facts and reputation, but when thus affected they are so apt to follow the common law rule in criminal cases, and to give the accused the benefit of the doubt, that the gain from the method does not justify the trouble and expense of its application.

For indirect falsehood, or what may be called sophistical misrepresentation, the field is as favorable as ever. Indeed, it may be said to be more favorable than ever, as the advance of intelligence among the people enables a greater number than ever before to take a positive interest in the wide range of topics which enter into the general subject of politics. The popular vote is the result of a vast number of questions of the government in their official duties has been extended and quickened, and, consequently, people are ready to read or to hear with a certain attention about scores of political subjects concerning which their knowledge is necessarily very limited. As to every one of these subjects the government, or party in power, is exposed to attack on the part of any shrewd speaker or writer who chooses to exercise his powers of abuse or invective at the expense of honesty and truth. He may pervert facts, make exaggerated statements, suppress facts, and suggest falsehood to a certain extent, without exposing himself to the contempt, or subjecting himself to any of the penalties, attached to direct, palpable lying. On the contrary, his exhibition receives from his opponents, or even from his victims, no harsher or more opprobrious name than that of sophistry, while the very boldness and profusion of facts, brought fairly home to him, is easily excused as the mere excess of ingenuity or the result of oratorical fervor.

With this form of falsehood the most unscrupulous warfare is carried on against the Republican party. The spectacle is perhaps unique in the history of the country. In the case of former Presidential canvasses the parties arrayed against each other differed in their political principles. But in the present contest, seceders from the Republican party, urged on by their baffled hopes and opportunities, are striving by systematic misrepresentation and sophistical arts to destroy their late friends in the estimation of the people. Elaborate political calumny was never before applied on so extensive a scale. In order to break down the confidence of the people in the party which saved them from becoming the laqueys of a few thousand slaveholders, these seceders—in base alliance with the Democracy, the ancient retainers of the doulocracy—are travelling up and down over the land on their mission of destruction. As General GRANT's reputation and hold upon the popular heart stand in the way of their success, they apply their most energetic efforts in the attempt to render him contemptible by sneering at his military character and to render him odious by giving a false color to his official acts. They even go so far as to slander his acts of their own invention; that would be foolish and dishonorable. So they simply invent discreditable motives for his conduct; and thus, while doing their best to destroy his honor, save their own. No wonder foreigners look on in amazement. In Europe a man who had rendered his nation the services which General GRANT has rendered the American people, would be the object of universal reverence. Introduced in titles and decorated with orders, to do him honor would seem to the people the way of honor to themselves. And though we doubt not that General GRANT infinitely prefers his position here to what it would be there, the systematic disparagement with which he is assailed seems not the less ignoble and disgusting on that account.

We have no inclination to apologize for the "brutality," as it is called, with which some of the Republican newspapers have striven to retort the attacks of the seceders upon the party. But we do not hesitate to say that if anything could justify "brutality" it would be the systematic, unscrupulous misrepresentations and perversion of facts with which the Republican party and its chief are assailed.

AN INVITATION DECLINED, AND WHY.

A short time ago HORACE GREELEY received an invitation from some of his Virginia admirers to visit, with his family, the White Sulphur Springs, a famous watering resort in that State. Mr. GREELEY, according to a letter from that section, declines the invitation on the ground that, while the waters of the Springs would in all probability prove beneficial to his wife's health, "his motives would be misconstrued, his steps dogged by spies, and himself be lied about." Irrational and crotchety as he often is, we hardly thought him capable of degenerating into such sappy twaddle as this. Aside from the fact that honest and upright men, who have nothing to conceal, and are not given to tortuous utterances and ways, are not afraid to move amid an army of "spies," it will strike everybody as exceedingly remarkable that Mr. GREELEY should be able without any scruple decline to permit her to go to Virginia, notwithstanding the good effect he admits it would have upon her health, without his escort and company. Perhaps, however, Mr. GREELEY has doubts whether—considering the things he has in former days written and spoken of the chivalry of the Old Dominion—his presence among them would be altogether welcome. In May, 1864, he pictured them in this characteristic way:

"History proves plainly enough that Virginia was settled by gentlemen of very dubious standing at home—thieves, sharpers, swash-bucklers, Alsatians—what Dean Swift with his usual vigor call "the spawn of Bridewell and the stews."

That the artist who drew this portrait should hesitate to trust himself as the guest of those whom he thus strongly limned, is not to be wondered at; but it is to be hoped that hereafter, when he takes counsel of his prudence or his fears, he will have sufficient candor to assign for his action a true reason instead of a false pretense.

WHEN JERE. BLACK, as Attorney General, wrote the celebrated opinion, maintaining that the government could not use force to preserve the Union, he gave a sort of legal license to the South to secede. BUCHANAN was fortified also, and from that moment the rebellion went ahead, defiantly. Voters must still recollect these things. Ever since BLACK has been odious to loyal men. He has lately reappeared in the political field in support of GREELEY, in doing which he is acting consistently. Had GREELEY been in BLACK's place he would have given BUCHANAN precisely the same kind of advice; and as President would, under similar circumstances, himself, without the advice of any one and on his own motion, do as BUCHANAN did. From this there is no escaping. Of late when the *Tribune* has been quoted against GREELEY it has been in the habit of retorting that he did not write and should not be held responsible for the quoted passages. This plea cannot be set up in this instance, however, for in GREELEY's own book, entitled the "American Conflict," vol. 1, page 359, appears the following:

"Nay, we hold with Jefferson, to the inalienable right of communities to alter or abolish forms of government that have become oppressive or injurious, and if the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists, nevertheless, and we do not see how one party has a right to do what another party has a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify and defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep them in it. We hope never to live in a republic where one section is pinned to another by bayonets."

It is sentiments like these that brought out BLACK for GREELEY and makes him so popular with the Confederate Democracy, who declare that GREELEY's election will be their opportunity. Is it safe to have such a man in the Presidential office just yet?

THE straight-out Democratic Convention, to be held in Louisville on the third of September, is giving the Greeleyites a world of trouble. The *Tribune* has now caught the alarm. It sees that the movement meets with considerable favor in all sections of the country, and that the convention is in all probability destined to play an important part in the political events of the campaign. The ill-temper of that journal is therefore not at all surprising. The *Tribune* is frightened, and is unable to conceal the fact. Tuesday's issue has three separate editorials devoted to the subject, berating BLANTON DUNCAN, accusing him of being in league with the Republican party, charging the administration with inciting and reconciling the movement, and otherwise striking out wildly and savagely against all anti-Greeleyites, to whatever political party they belong. The *Tribune* is so unmistakably scared that it is pretty safe to infer a strong effort will be made by GREELEY's trainers to prevent a nomination from being made. Whether it will succeed, however, is quite another question. It is certain that the leaders of the movement as well as the great majority of those who will participate in the convention, are bitterly opposed to the coalition candidate, and are determined at all hazards to have a simon pure Democrat on the track. If a good, strong man is nominated, he will be very likely—particularly if the Republicans should carry Maine—to attract in a number of States the greater part of the Democratic vote, thus leaving GREELEY, as he deserves to be left, with naked defeat as the reward of his naked hypocrisy. No wonder the *Tribune* is nervous.

THE predicted "rising tide" which was to sweep GREELEY into the White House is nowhere visible—certainly not in Pennsylvania. The prediction is already falsified. For a short time there was the shadow of a prospect that there might be some such thing, but it is over now. A variety of considerations caused some Republicans to hesitate as between GRANT and GREELEY, and a small number to avow themselves openly for the latter. But as they come exhibit that GREELEY's election would be the success of the Confederate Democracy in disguise, those who hesitated do so no longer, and those who unwisely though conscientiously declared themselves for GREELEY have begun to reconsider their decision. GREELEY as a Republican might, in the estimation of some, be a fair President. But GREELEY elected by the Democratic party would be a different affair altogether. The average American voter knows that a President will be no better than, and not far different from, the party that elected him. When GREELEY, as a candidate, wins the support of a BLACK, a BRECKENRIDGE, a BUCKALEW, and the Confederate leader and sympathiser, wherever you find him, you may be tolerably certain that he is not the candidate for a Republican who ever cared a fig for his principles. The GREELEY toward whom some Republicans are kindly disposed is not the GREELEY of to-day—the chosen candidate of three millions of Democrats who supported SEYMOUR and BLAIR in 1868. And this few men are so blind as not to see, or so perverse as not to acknowledge. Therefore there is no rising tide for GREELEY—it is running out rapidly.

MUCH stress has been laid by the opposition on the rumor that A. T. STEWART, the great merchant-financier of New York, was in favor of the election of GREELEY to the Presidency. There seems, however, to be a good deal of doubt whether this is actually the case. It is reported on good authority that during President GRANT's recent visit to Saratoga, Mr. STEWART, who is temporarily staying there, distinctly stated to a friend that, while there were some things about GRANT's administration which he did not like, he was not opposed to him, "and would vote for him quicker than he would for GREELEY." While this seems to be the true position of the great merchant, it is a noticeable fact that nearly all his business friends—the solid commercial people of New York—are also opposed to GREELEY, holding that the prosperity of the country depends on having a man at its head with a fixed and definite policy, like GRANT, instead of a fickle weather-cock like his opponent. Many prominent Democrats of this city, who are at present in their party, who are gathered at Saratoga from different parts of the country, are also reported as abandoning GREELEY. In view of the fact that during "the season," Saratoga is as much the political as the social center of the nation, these indications possess considerable significance, since they are representative rather than local in their character.

PENNSYLVANIA is indeed the "Keystone" State. Every opposition journal admits that the great battle ground of the present campaign will be found in New York, Indiana and our own State, and that, however other States may go, the party which carries two of these three States will in all probability elect its candidates, while the uncertainty which attaches to the other two States causes them to direct particular attention to the necessities of the political situation, from a Democratic stand-point, in this. In other words, it is conceded that the vote of Pennsylvania will in all probability turn the scales and determine the complexion of the government for the next four years to come. Hence the most strenuous exertions will be made by the Confederates during the campaign will be put forth here—indeed, they are already being pushed with the utmost vigor and energy. They find BUCKALEW an exceedingly hard load to carry, and so are working all the harder to pull him through. This critical condition of affairs on their part, and the desperate labors thereby engendered, should arouse Republicans everywhere to the importance of incessant work and vigilance. We have the cause and the candidates—with anything like a proper degree of watchfulness and exertion we shall have also an overwhelming victory.

EVERY year the growing musical tastes of the American people are attracting heavier reinforcements of talent from the Old World, until it seems as if the reputation of no new musical star could be secure until he or she had passed in review before the American public. The coming metropolitan season promises to be fuller than usual of this first-rate talent from all the world, some of whom we are personally familiar with and some appeal to our pockets and patronage only through fame, or glowing recommendation. That the Italian opera season will be a brilliant one seems to be assured by the appearance in the field of Max Maretzek, the well-known impressario, who has long foremost among the attractions those who deserve the place. Pauline Lucca and Miss Kellogg, with Mlle. Desiree Artot from the Paris Grand Opera, and Senora Eleanor Souz, of Madrid, said to be one of the best singers with a low range of voice since Alboni. Under the management of Mr. J. Gran, opera bouffe will have due attention with a new and first class European troupe, assisted by the ever welcome Mlle. Aimee, now in California. The same management also engages Rubinstein for a series of concerts, and his performances both English and German critics vie with each other in praising. The probability of Max Strakosch's appearance with Carlotta and Adelina Patti offers enough without mentioning others to induce music madness all over the country.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES A. ALBRIGHT.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jolly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES M. COMPERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F. WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE.
L. K. HOMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEVEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

STATE POLITICS.

Twenty-Seventh Senatorial District Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., August 14, 1872.

R. B. Brown, Esq., Harrisburg, was nominated this morning for State Senator by the Democratic conferees of the Twenty-seventh district.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Club at Brady's Bend.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BRADY'S BEND, ARMSTRONG COUNTY, August 14, 1872.

A Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club has been organized at this place, and have signified their intention of attending the convention in Pittsburg on the 17th. Numerous Clubs are springing up throughout the County, and the people are waking up in earnest, fully alive to the importance of the contest. The citizens have made a call for a meeting on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a campaign club, many of whom will attend the convention.

The Democratic Congressional contest in in Berks county, says the Reading *Dispatch*, waxes warmer and warmer as the campaign progresses. The opposing candidates are George Lerch, Esq., hardware merchant, and Hon. Hiester Clymer. Each has been hard at work for the last year—riding buggy and interviewing the township politicans, making combinations and promises, and trying to secure the delegates for the coming convention. Lerch is backed by the *Adler, Zeitung* and *Blacke*, a Breckenridge, a Buckalew, and the Confederate leader and sympathiser, wherever you find him, you may be tolerably certain that he is not the candidate for a Republican who ever cared a fig for his principles. The Greeley toward whom some Republicans are kindly disposed is not the GREELEY of to-day—the chosen candidate of three millions of Democrats who supported SEYMOUR and BLAIR in 1868. And this few men are so blind as not to see, or so perverse as not to acknowledge. Therefore there is no rising tide for GREELEY—it is running out rapidly.

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Grant or Greeley.

The Question to be Decided by Pennsylvania in October.

HOW THE GREELEYITES REGARD IT.

[From the New York Sun.]

For twenty-eight years past, according to our recollection, Pennsylvania, in a Presidential contest, has never voted one way in October and another way in November. If, then, as all well informed persons seem to admit, Hartranft * * * * loses the State in October, Grant cannot recover it in a contest with Greeley four weeks afterward.

JUDGE KELLEY'S VIEWS.

**A Handsome Tribute

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Old Haysville Water-Cure in Ruins—Panic Among the Boarders—No One Injured—Boarders Lose All Their Valuables—Entire Loss About $25,000.

About one o'clock Saturday afternoon a fire broke out at Haysville, a point located about eleven miles below Allegheny, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, resulting in the destruction of the building known as the Haysville Water-Cure. The building had been purchased not long since by Mr. R. R. Robinson, proprietor of the Robinson House, this city, who changed its name to Park Place House, and kept it as a hotel for summer resort.

The flames were first discovered issuing from one of the rooms in the second story, and the building being of frame, the fire spread with such rapidity as soon to envelope the entire structure. There were in the building between fifty and sixty ladies and children, who were boarding there at the time, and when the cry of fire was raised, the greatest consternation prevailed. There were no males about the house except the colored porters, who rendered all the assistance in their power for the relief of the boarders and removing valuables. Not only the hotel was burned, but the billiard room, bowling saloon and gymnasium attached to it were also destroyed, as was the barn in the rear. The ticket office of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., a short distance from the hotel, was saved. The origin of the fire was from a defective flue.

All the boarders succeeded in escaping from the burning building without injury. They were compelled, however, to stand in a drenching rain which prevailed at the time, as there were no buildings in the immediate vicinity. Two narrow escapes from a horrible death were made. The wife of Mr. John R. McClintock, President of the Union National Bank of this city, was lying sick in one of the upper rooms, and after considerable difficulty some of the guests succeeded in getting her in safety from the building. Mrs. McNish, widow of the late senior member of the firm of McNish & Butler, was dragged from the burning structure, having placed herself in jeopardy while endeavoring to save some of her property.

THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

So rapid was the progress of the flames that but little of the furniture was saved; but large mirror in the dining room and a few other articles comprised all that was removed. The boarders also lost considerable, many of whom had removed a large amount of valuable jewelry here. Mrs. McNish, who barely escaped with her life from the building, had made this her permanent home, and lost all her jewelry, silverware and furniture, valued at about twenty-five hundred dollars. These were, however, fully insured. The loss to Mr. Robinson, who owned the building, will be from ten to thirteen thousand dollars, on which he has but three thousand dollars insurance. The loss to the guests—many of whom had removed all their valuables from the city and settled here for the summer—can scarcely fall short of ten thousand dollars, and will make the total loss by the fire about twenty-five thousand dollars. Captain James Rees lost about eighteen hundred dollars in furniture and valuables, and the loss of Mr. C. C. Mellor will reach one thousand dollars.

The following are among the families who resided at the hotel at the time of the fire: J. H. Lloyd, John P. Bailey, D. Cassel-berry, Jas. Rees, N. Morgan-stern, M. Hudelberry, T. B. Updike, C. C. Mellor, T. W. Gerde, Reuben Miller, Mr. Griggs, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwill, Mr. and Mrs. Derr, Jas. H. Rankin, John R. Bronson, F. A. Meyers, R. R. Francis and daughter, D. P. Corwin and wife. This is the second time that Mr. Robinson has been burned out since his connection with the hotel business, a few years ago a magnificent hotel built by him in western New York, and costing nearly seventy-five thousand dollars, having been completely destroyed by fire before the hotel had got into operation.

It is likely that the structure will be rebuilt at once. When the news reached Mr. Robinson he was making arrangements with an architect to have plans for a new building drawn. It was his intention to have the old building torn down at the close of the season, and a new and handsome one erected on its site in time for occupancy next summer.

The old building was erected about forty years ago, by Captain James, who at present resides within a stone's throw of the ruins. It was erected for and used as a hotel until 1858, or 1859, when it was turned into a water-cure, which was abandoned about five years ago. Since then it has been in several hands as a hotel. Last year it was abandoned, and part of the house was used as a private residence. A few months since Mr. Robinson bought the house, with the grounds, for $16,000, and turned it into a summer resort, and since then it has been filled by some of our best families.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Names of Distinguished Soldiers and Statesmen who will be Present.

Our resident committee on preparations for the forthcoming National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held in this city on the 17th of September next—the anniversary of the battle of Antietam—have been officially notified that the following distinguished soldiers and statesmen will be present, and will address the convention:

Gen. Walter Harriman, New Hamphire.
Gen. Julius White, Illinois.
Gen. Edwin S. McCook, Dakota.
Gen. M. D. Leggett, Ohio.
Gen. John Beveridge, Illinois.
Gen. E. F. Noyes, Ohio.
Gen. J. C. Abbott, North Carolina.
Gen. John Cabarn, Indiana.
Gen. Denis F. Burke, (Irish Brigade), New York.
Gen. Horace Binny Sargent, Massachusetts.
Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin.
Gen. R. A. Oglesby, Illinois.
Gen. Jas. S. Negley, Pennsylvania.
Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut.
Gen. John H. Logan, Illinois.
Gen. A. S. Wervill, Minnesota.
Col. David Bransen, Pennsylvania.
Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, New York.
Gen. Jas. A. Garfield, Ohio.
Gen. N. P. Chipman, District of Columbia.
Major H. M. Dalrymph, New Jersey.
Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Massachusetts.
Major Willard Bullard, New York.
Col. B. T. Morgan, New York.
Col. L. E. Dudley, Wisconsin.
Gen. C. C. Carpenter, Governor of Iowa.
Henry Wilson, Massachusetts.
Gen. Jas. F. Rusling, New Jersey.
Gen. David Vickers, New Jersey.
Gen. Thomas W. Owen, Pennsylvania.
Gen. John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
Gen. Jas. A. Ekin, Pennsylvania.
Gen. Wm. McMichael, Pennsylvania.
Gen. C. E. Lippincoat, Illinois.
Gen. Thomas C. Fletcher, Missouri.
Gen. Chas. Crufts, Indiana.
Gen. Adam E. King, Baltimore.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Woman Killed on the Pan Handle Railroad Near Mansfield.

About half past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a woman named Mrs. Farley was run over and killed at Mansfield, a village about seven miles below the city, by the express train on the Pan Handle Railroad. The deceased resided in a house a few feet from the track, and near a curve. A number of small chickens had strayed from the yard and were on the track. Mrs. Farley, in the act of chasing the chickens off the track, when he express unfortunately just turned the urve. The engineer saw the woman as soon as he turned the curve the usual signal and also whistled down brakes. The deceased either did not hear he whistle or thought she had sufficient time to get off without making haste, and made no effort to get out of the way. She was struck by the locomotive and thrown some distance from the track, the fact that the stock of Tis, including foreign, is nearly exhausted. The sales of old hops in the market (some 20,000 bales) being held by speculators, it is presumed that they have in their power to govern prices to suit themselves. We believe the supply of old to be too large to admit of any further material advance in prices, particularly when the prospects of the incoming crop continues so encouraging.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	122
Receipts for the corresponding week in 1871	932
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	28,826
Total receipts for same period in 1870	65,571
Total receipts for same period in 1869	101,254
Export clearances, for the week	577
Total exports since September 1, 1872	6,060
Imports for the week	85
Total imports since September 1, 1871	5,672

THE TEXAS CATTLE TRADE.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following from Ellsworth, Kansas: The anticipations in regard to the Texas cattle trade at this point are fully realized. Up to this date over two hundred head of cattle have been driven to this neighborhood. In addition, about twenty-five thousand have been driven to the neighborhood of Brookville, twenty-three miles east. There are also in the region about one hundred head of Shawnee cattle, from twenty to forty thousand head of cattle, which were kept over winter and are now in fine condition. Part of the immense herds driven in are sold to go westward to Colorado, Utah, Montana, &c., and part will be kept in the country as permanent stock. The shipments on the Kansas and Pacific Railway will depend somewhat on the demand for beef cattle in the Rocky Mountain mining districts, but will probably reach at least 200,000 head, about one hundred more than last year. Owing to the fine grass this season the cattle are coming in in good condition than usual, but the prices are not high, and opportunities are very favorable for buyers, as many of the herders have had severe losses in the last two years. Prices range about as follows: Steers four years old and upward, $18@23; three years old, $14@18; cows, $11@13; two year olds, $9@11; yearlings, $5 50@7; calves scarce, not selling at about $5.

The Wheat Crop in Tennessee.

Says the Chattanooga *Times*: After full time for investigating the extent of the losses sustained by the farmers of this section in the destruction of their wheat by the late rains, it would appear that the rain has neither been so destructive nor so widespread as at first reported.

Reports from Tennessee exchanges, in which we glean information, speak cheerfully of the situation in their section. In lower East Tennessee the damage has been less widespread than at first feared. In the counties of Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe and Rhea the loss will be about one-fifth. The crop will probably not save more than half the grain they had in shock—about two thirds of their entire crop—when the rain commenced. This will hardly be good merchantable wheat. So we may safely set it down that these counties will save little more than two-thirds average crop from this year's magnificent yield.

In North Georgia the counties of Walker, Dade and Cherokee have suffered considerably from sprouting and moldering in the stack, but lightly as compared with the Tennessee counties noticed above.

L. ubville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—Tobacco—Sales 77 hhds at unchanged figures. Cotton quiet; middling uplands 20c.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 14, 1872.

The only feature of note in to-day's market is a fair demand for investment securities. We have sales reported of Birmingham market bonds and the Mount Oliver Incline Plane Company's Railway first mortgage 8s.

—City fives, at 76 bid, bring out no sellers. Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s are held at 91 to 91½, with no buyers. The guaranteed 7s of the same road are 93 bid. The first mortgage 7s of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad are now regularly called on the Philadelphia Stock Board, and have been rapidly bid up from 79 to 81¼ and interest. At this price they are one of the cheapest bonds on the list, and will probably soon rate up along side of Connelisville and Allegheny Valleys.

—Money continues easy on short time loans, with no disposition to encourage long engagements.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1865, (new)	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½	113½
Ten-forties	113½	113½	113½
New 5s	112½	112½	112½
Gold	112½	112½	112½
Currency 6s	113½	113½	113½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote fast United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	118
United States 5-20s of 1862	116½
United States 5-20s of 1864	116½
United States 5-20s of 1865	116½
United States 10-40s	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115½
United Pacific Railroad	97
Central Pacific Railroad	82
Currency Pacific	113½

—The advance in the prices of coal and iron, in Great Britain, has attracted great attention in that country, and statements are published showing how much the cost of articles produced from these important minerals has raised within the last twelve months. Coal, the raw material in the production of iron, has advanced from 70 to 100 per cent. in a year. It is feared that next winter coal in London will bring $16 50 a ton. Between June, 1871, and July, 1872, pig iron has advanced from $16 to $25 a ton, or 56 per cent. Cast iron has increased 41 per cent., iron rails 44 per cent., iron chairs 62½ per cent., and steel rails 16½ per cent.

—Another new banking firm makes its *debut* in the petrolia oil region, at a new town in Butler county—Petrolia City. We have their card, announcing the "Argyle Savings Bank," with H. L. Taylor as President, and George W. Tauman, late of the Oil City Trust Company, as Cashier, ready to attend to all kinds of banking and collecting business at Petrolia City and Fairview. The stockholders are individually liable, and among the list we notice such strong names as John Pitcairn, Jr., George V. Forman and J. J. Vandergrift.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
August 14, 1872.						
Gold	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Quotations						
Western Union Tel		73¾		73	72¾	
Quicksilver		37¾		37¾		
Pacific Mail	74½	74	74	74	74	74½
New York Central		96½				
Wells Fargo Express		87		86½		
American Express		53¾		53¾		
United States Express		82¾		82½		
New York Central	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
New York Central Scrip	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Reading		101		101		101
Michigan Central		117		117		117
Michigan Southern		93½		93½		93½
Cleveland and Pittsburg		91½		92		92½
Chicago and Northwest	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Do. preferred	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Rock Island	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
St. Paul	85½	84½	84½		84½	84½
Do. preferred	91	91	91		91	91
Wabash		43½		43½		43½
Fort Wayne	96	96	96		95½	95½
Toledo and Wabash	41	41	41		41	41
Chicago and Alton		117				
Do. preferred		130				
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem		116½				
New Jersey Central						
Union Pacific	35¼	35½	35¾	35¾	35½	35¾
Ex-div.						

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	58½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
Phila. and Erie	27½	North Pennsylvania	23½
Lehigh Navigation	41½	United Co's of N. J.	125¾
Catawissa	24¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Oil Creek & Alley R. R.	57	Reading	57¾

PITTSBURGH COAL AND COKE TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1872.

The following are the coal and coke exports by the slackwater for July, 1872; also for the same month three years previous, together with the shipments of coal and coke for July for the three previous years, at least, where there were shipments:

MONONGAHELA COAL AND COKE TRADE—JULY RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Pool No. 1	374,000	295,000	435,000	1,478,000
Pool No. 2	1,010,100	1,313,300	1,342,000	1,802,000
Pool No. 3	254,500	466,000	434,000	1,026,700
Pool No. 4	265,100	305,600	388,700	932,000
Total	1,907,700	2,289,900	2,043,800	7,289,600
Coke from Pool No. 2				322,400
Grand total				1,612,000

COAL AND COKE EXPORTS BY SLACKWATER.

The following are the coal and coke exports by the Ohio river for July for the past four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bush'ls.
To Cincinnati	814,000	1,623,000		1,107,000
To Louisville	180,000	3,012,000		7,150,000
To Mississippi		214,000		275,000
To Baton Rouge				352,000
Total	1,294,000	4,899,000		9,520,000

Coal Imports for July, 1872.

Statement of coal shipped from the several pools on the Monongahela River during July, 1872.

Pool No. 1, bushels in boats and 4 barges	1,000,000
" " " " flats	478,000
Total	1,478,000
Pool No. 2, bushels in boats and barges	3,500,500
" " " flats	301,500
Total	3,802,000
Pool No. 3, bushels in boats and barges	899,500
" " " flats	126,200
Total	1,026,700
Pool No. 4, bushels in boats and barges	657,500
" " " flats	275,000
Total	932,900

Coke shipped from pool No. 2, during July, 1872, bushels in boats and barges | 322,400
Total imports for July, 1872 | 7,612,000

Cincinnati Coal Market.

August 13.—There has been a good trade for the season, and the market is stronger, with the supply getting down regularly.

Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered	00@15c
Ohio river, per bush, delivered	00@15c
Raymond City, per bush, delivered	15@17c
Gas coke, at yards	22@24c
Gas coke, delivered	00@30c
Hard foundry, delivered	16@18c

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

August 10.—The market is only moderately active, but prices are firmly held, and in some cases a trifle advance has been obtained for old hops. Mr. Emmet Wells reviews the market for the past week as follows:

Very little can be said concerning the market; "crop prospects" now being the all-absorbing subject of the day amongst dealers and growers. We note a somewhat better feeling in oil hops. A few transactions have taken place at an advance of 5c per lb on late rates. This improvement is due to the fact that the stock of Tis, including foreign, is nearly exhausted. The sales of old hops in the market (some 20,000 bales) being held by speculators, it is presumed that they have in their power to govern prices to suit themselves. We believe the supply of old to be too large to admit of any further material advance in prices, particularly when the prospects of the incoming crop continues so encouraging.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	122
Receipts for the corresponding week in 1871	932
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	28,826
Total receipts for same period in 1870	65,571
Total receipts for same period in 1869	101,254
Export clearances, for the week	577
Total exports since September 1, 1872	6,060
Imports for the week	85
Total imports since September 1, 1871	5,672

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1872.

REMARKS.—We are reluctantly compelled to report a dull market in some departments of trade. This true there are exceptions, and among them we may mention bacon and provisions, flour, wheat and groceries, which are reported moderately active. We have no changes of importance to note in prices, the market generally ruling uniform.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	6 503	9,478	16,981
Apples, bbls	1,654	1,122	2,176
Cheese, boxes	1,249	1,705	2,954
Corn, sacks	3,758	1,984	5,979
Wheat, sacks	4,962	7,412	11,694
Barley, sacks	170	850	1,02
Rye, sacks	1,668	2,710	3,378
Oats, sacks	9,020	15,739	24,759
Butter, packages	142	231	373
Bacon, pieces	8,928	550	7,378
Bacon, tierces	707	1,009	1,726

The fruit and vegetable market is abundantly supplied. Below we give the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ALE—India Ale, per bbl, $11 00; per half bbl, $5 50; XX Ale, per bbl, $10 00; per half bbl $5 00; X Ale, per bbl, $9 00; per half bbl, $4 50; do, per bbl, $11 00; per half bbl, $5 50; do, per bbl, $10 00; per half bbl, $5 00; barrels $3 00 in addition; half bbl, $2 50 in addition.

APPLES—The receipts are on the increase, and the stock is rather large for the season of the year, at $1 50@2 50 per bbl as to quality and condition.

ASHES—Sales of common soda ash at 4c @ 5; refined nitrate soda at 4½c; sesqui 3½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing, though prime butter, fit for table use is short of the demand. We quote at 17@18c ₰ lb. Receipts 69 packages.

BROOM CORN—The market is quiet and unchanged with sales at 5@7½c.

BEANS—Prime white navy in fair demand at $2 25@3 00 ₰ bushel.

BRONZE POWDER—Small sales fancy at $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75@2 25 ₰ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Banner—Quarter pound cans, per dozen, $1 75; half pound cans $3 25 per doz; one pound cans $6 00 per doz; five lb cans $20 00 per doz; ten lb boxes, 20 lb, 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts of bacon, tierces 135. Export trade continues unusually active for the season. Following are the figures at which actual sales are reported: Pittsburg plain sugar cured shoulders 10c; sugar cured shoulders 10c; sides rib 9½c; sides rib, clear, 9½c; sides clear 10½c; breakfast bacon 12½c; dried beef sides 9½c; dried beef 5@5½c; prime leaf tierces, 10c; prime leaf, half bbl, 10½c; bacon hams 12½c.

CHEESE—Receipts 105 bxs. The market is some what dull with sales at the following figures: New York Goshen Half-skim; Ohio Factory double; Dairy quite.

COUNTRY MEATS—Demand light with small sales at the following rates: Hams prime 6c ₰ lb; clear sides 5½@5¾c ₰ lb; shoulders 4½@5c ₰ lb; country lard 5½@5¾c ₰ lb.

COAL—Lump sales; out 7a5c; slack, 4½c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, round lots, at 19½ @20c in a jobbing way, 22c.

CEMENT—Bosen's Hydraulic at $2 00@2 25 ₰ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75.

Calcined plaster $4 50@5 00.

CORN MEAL—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $3 25 per bbl.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 6c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 16c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Case lots, $5 50.

COCKERIES.—Trade in this line is good and keeps up remarkably well. The only change we have to note is a decline of 10 per ₰ in Dilworth Bros.' principle tobacco pipes. Following are the ruling figures of the market:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime 24c; good 22½c; fair 21½c; roasted in one pound papers 28c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 12c; Powdered sugar 13c; A do 12½c; extra C 11½c; Clarified 12c; Chesapeake extra C 11¼@11½c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 23c; alspice 18c; Cassia 50c; cubebs 28c.

EGGS—There has been an advance of 1c per doz, for strictly fresh. No 1 packages are selling at 20c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Receipts 2,569 lbs. Prices by both mills and stores are unchanged, the ruling rates being as follows: Stores, old wheat grey $9 00 per nurse, medium grades $8@8 50. Western mills, wheat grey are dull; sales at $7 00@8 00. Mill rates: No. 1 stock, white wheat grey, $9 00; Pan Handle Southern amber, $9 20; Morning Glory, red whiter, $8.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, oats and corn and rye since our last:

Wheat, sacks	1,925
Oats, sacks	67
Corn, sacks	150
Rye, sacks	17

The market is very firm, and prices show little or no change from yesterday's quotations. We quote as follows: Red winter $1 @1 50; fall $1 @1 95; new red $1 75@1 95; new white $1 85@2 00; new amber $1 85@2 00; $1 75. Corn—yellow, shelled, 60@62c; ear 50@ 60c. Oats—Pure white 42c; mixed 40c. Rye, nominally 85c ₰ bushel. Barley quiet and nominal.

HOPS—There is a fair demand for 71's at 65c 70c; 70's 55@45.

HAY—Sales on track and wharf at $28 00@32 00; new $25, $28@30.

HIDES—No. 1 per ton $90 00@100 00; No 2 $70 00.

LARD OIL—We are reported a fair market, with sales extra No. 1 at 70@72c; No 2 60@62c.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 00; Rockport $1 75; market quiet.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@2 00; seconds $1 45@1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

POTATOES—Sales at $2 25@3 50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Spring chickens sell by the coop at 25@ 30c ₰ pair.

PEA NUTS—Sales in a jobbing way at 8½c.

RAGS—Regular sales at 3½@4c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is held at $1 50@1 75 per bushel; timothy seed $3 45@3 50.

SALT—Sales, by the car, store $2 00 ₰ bbl.

TALLOW—Rendered 7½@8c ₰ lb.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, in a jobbing way, ₰ bb 12½@15c ₰ gallon.

WHISKY—Highwines in fair demand and held at 92c ₰ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—No 1 tubs $11 50; No 2 tubs $10 No 3 tubs $9; two hoop pails $2 50; three hoop pails $2 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, August 15, 1872.

REFINED—The market continues dull, prices weak and very unsettled. Prices of crude changed various times during the day. The last quotations we ascertained were: Parker's, 40 test 22½; Oil City, 34½. There is no feeling how long these figures will be maintained.

REFINED

Continues weak and prices uncertain. We quote nominally: Spot, 21½; August 21¼; first half of September 22½; last half, 22¾; October 22¾; November, 23c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market unchanged as relates to prices or demands We quote city make $1 78; country $1 70.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, August 14.—The *Courier* says the market is very dull and little business done at yesterday's prices. Buyers lowered bids 1@2 cents, which stopped further transactions of the day. The market closed dull. Sales as follows:

2,000 bbls upper load.....
1,000 bbls lower load.....
5 cars, 1,000 bbls each, Oil City.....

NEW YORK, August 14.—Crude in bulk easier at 11½@11¾c, with demand moderate. Refined dull and prices easier at 22¼@22½c; sales 1,500 barrels short delivery at latter price; cases quiet and weak at 30¼@30½c. Consumers buying very sparingly. Sales 2,500 barrels refined, August, at 22c; 5,800 do, September, at 22½c; 1,000 vessels 22½@22 7-16c, and 1,000 first half September at 22¾c.

BOSTWICK, August 14.—Market quiet and very dull at $8 26.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 14.—Market dull at $3 30@3 40.

OIL CITY, August 14.—Market dull and quiet; crude on lower road $3 30@3 40; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 30@3 40.

TITUSVILLE, August 14.—Market dull and nothing doing; spot $3 30@3 35.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Market dull and nothing done; nearly held at $3 35@3 40.

TITUSVILLE, August 14.—Market dull and nothing doing; spot $3 30@3 35.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Market dull and nothing done; nearly held at $3 35@3 40.

TITUSVILLE, August 14.—Market quiet at $3 30; nothing doing.

ROUSEVILLE, August 14.—Market quiet and weak at $3 half bids.

OIL CITY, August 14.—Market quiet at $3 35@3 40.

TIDIOUTE, August 14.—Market quiet at $3 30.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—August 21¾c; September first half 22¾c; last do 23½c; crude 11¾c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

TITUSVILLE, August 14.—Market quiet at $3 27½@ 3 30; nothing doing.

ROUSEVILLE, August 14.—Market quiet and weak at $3 half bids.

OIL CITY, August 14.—Market quiet at $3 35@3 40.

TIDIOUTE, August 14.—Market quiet at $3 30.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—August 21¾c; September first half 22¾c; last do 23½c; crude 11¾c.

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, August 15, 1872.

REMARKS.—There are few changes in the market and trade generally is reported dull, though not more so than is usual at this season of the year. The weather continues sultry, with slight showers of rain. At the meeting of the Iron Association here yesterday, it was deemed inexpedient to advance prices at present. We make some changes in the prices of drugs and hides and leather; all other articles are unchanged in prices. Below we give the rulings of the market. For reliable business houses are advertising columns of Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, August 15, 1872.

Below will be found the wholesale prices, current of dry goods, as furnished by specialists, for the week ending this day:

Anchor A	14	Idaho	12½@
Eagle	14	Dupneuse	12½@
Conewago	11½@	Magnolia	11½@

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½@	Richmond	11½@
Spragues	11½@	Conestoga	11½@
Americans	11½@	Mourning	11½@
Conestoga	11½@	Garner	11 @
Allen Tinks	12 @		

GINGHAMS.

Lancasser	14	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

PACKINGS.

Whitaker	40	Conestoga Medal	21c
Portsmouth	32	Pennsylvania	17c
Roanoke	28		

The market is quiet and unchanged with sales at 9@12½c.

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A	14	Indian Head	12½
Augusta	12	Laconia	11
Atlantic H	12	Pacific	11
Augusta	12	Pocasset	10
Bedford	11	Shirting	9
Boott C	11	Utica	9
Bedford R	11	Wamsutta	12½
Bedford XX	12	Wachusett	11
Boott W	12	Wamsutta XX	13
Bedford S	11	Wamsutta Sheeting	12½
Boott Sheeting	11	Wamsutta Stripe	12½
Cabot	11	Wamsutta Cambric	12½
Dwight Star	12	Wamsutta Ticking	15
Dwight Anchor	13	Wamsutta Denim	15
Exeter	11	Wamsutta Duck	15
Fruit of the Loom	12½	York	11
Hill	11		

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, August 15, 1872.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	19½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	20½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23¾
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla, sash, sauve and leather twine	32
Sisal rope	20¾
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, sauve and leather twine	20
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	15
Jute rope	13¾@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Cotoline, marline and hamiroline	23 @25
Spun yarns from	18 @20
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	30 @40
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Sisal do do	
Patent shell-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	9
do do best	10
Caulking cotton	10 @20

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, August 15, 1872.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 6c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 16c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Case lots, $5 50.

COCKERIES.—Trade in this line is good and keeps up remarkably well. The only change we have to note is a decline of 10 per ₰ in Dilworth Bros.' principle tobacco pipes. Following are the ruling figures of the market:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime 24c; good 22½c; fair 21½c; roasted in one pound papers 28c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 12c; Powdered sugar 13c; A do 12½c; extra C 11½c; Clarified 12c; Chesapeake extra C 11¼@11½c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 23c; alspice 18c; Cassia 50c; cubebs 28c.

EGGS—There has been an advance of 1c per doz, for strictly fresh. No 1 packages are selling at 20c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Receipts 2,569 lbs. Prices by both mills and stores are unchanged, the ruling rates being as follows: Stores, old wheat grey $9 00 per nurse, medium grades $8@8 50. Western mills, wheat grey are dull; sales at $7 00@8 00. Mill rates: No. 1 stock, white wheat grey, $9 00; Pan Handle Southern amber, $9 20; Morning Glory, red whiter, $8.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, oats and corn and rye since our last:

Wheat, sacks	1,925
Oats, sacks	67
Corn, sacks	150
Rye, sacks	17

The market is very firm, and prices show little or no change from yesterday's quotations. We quote as follows: Red winter $1 @1 50; fall $1 @1 95; new red $1 75@1 95; new white $1 85@2 00; new amber $1 85@2 00; $1 75. Corn—yellow, shelled, 60@62c; ear 50@ 60c. Oats—Pure white 42c; mixed 40c. Rye, nominally 85c ₰ bushel. Barley quiet and nominal.

HOPS—There is a fair demand for 71's at 65c 70c; 70's 55@45.

HAY—Sales on track and wharf at $28 00@32 00; new $25, $28@30.

HIDES—No. 1 per ton $90 00@100 00; No 2 $70 00.

LARD OIL—We are reported a fair market, with sales extra No. 1 at 70@72c; No 2 60@62c.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 00; Rockport $1 75; market quiet.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@2 00; seconds $1 45@ 1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

POTATOES—Sales at $2 25@3 50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Spring chickens sell by the coop at 25@ 30c ₰ pair.

PEA NUTS—Sales in a jobbing way at 8½c.

RAGS—Regular sales at 3½@4c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is held at $1 50@1 75 per bushel; timothy seed $3 45@3 50.

SALT—Sales, by the car, store $2

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

WHILE the people of Pennsylvania can pardon treason they will not reward traitors. It is for this reason that they will not elect CHARLES R. BUCKALEW Governor.

MR. GREELEY, or the *Tribune* for him, is beating all around the bush, but without denying that he is for pensions to rebel soldiers. It would be more straightforward in him—or it —to meet the question fairly. As yet neither he nor it has done anything of the kind.

REPUBLICANS of Pennsylvania! If you gain as much in the Keystone State, on the vote of 1869, as the Republicans of North Carolina have done on the vote of 1870, you can carry it in October by a majority running up to scores of thousands. Will you do it?

WHEN the country was in the death-throes of the rebellion, and all true men held their breath, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW was in correspondence with rebel leaders. He now asks to be made Governor of Pennsylvania. Let every man decide for himself the question whether the request shall be granted.

THE hog market has undergone a marked change within the past eight days. On Wednesday, July 31st, the price was $5 85 per hundred pounds, and last Wednesday $4 85—a fall of one cent per pound. The receipts last week were 20,196 hogs, against 10,905 the preceding week. The overstocked market and the light demand caused the decline.

EVERY State that has held elections this year —whether Republican or Democratic—has either gone Republican or shown substantial Republican gains. Witness New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Oregon and North Carolina, with handsome local gains in Kentucky and Tennessee. Wanted to know when the GREELEY revolution is to take place.

THE HON. JAMES S. RUTAN, of Beaver, has been renominated as the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Sixteenth district. Mr. RUTAN made a most trustworthy and efficient representative, and as Speaker of the Senate gave entire satisfaction. He is very popular in the district, and will be re-elected by a handsome majority.

BUCKALEW voted against the Civil Rights bill, the Fifteenth amendment, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, the Freedmen's Bureau, and every measure calculated to secure the rights of the blacks. Is it any wonder, then, that his friends fear the colored voters of Pennsylvania? He has had many a whack at the poor negroes; now they propose to have a whack at him.

IT IS said that the Louisville Straight-out Democratic Convention will nominate for President CHARLES O'CONOR, the distinguished New York lawyer, with the understanding that he will accept the nomination. Although he has no sympathy with the GREELEY movement, it is extremely doubtful whether he can be persuaded to stand. Should he do so, however, there would be an extensive flocking to his standard.

WHEN all the old rebel leaders support Mr. GREELEY because, with Andy Johnson as President they feel assured that they will regain what they have lost; when papers like the New York *Day Book*, which has ever advocated pensions to rebel soldiers, compensation for emancipated slaves and compensation for rebel losses in general; when we see these and kindred things, and neither Mr. GREELEY nor his paper uttering a single word of dissent, what is the reasonable conclusion? Any man of sense can reason out the question.

WHEN the Confederate party thought they had carried North Carolina, its entire press insisted that the result was to be regarded as a true exponent of the inevitable drift of political sentiment, as related to the Presidential struggle. Very well. If the Democracy cannot hold their own in a naturally Democratic State, what is their chance for carrying the naturally Republican States, without which they have not the slightest chance of final triumph? This is the interesting problem which just now addresses itself to them for solution.

JEFF. BLACK and CHARLES R. BUCKALEW intrigued with the rebel leaders while the war of the rebellion was going on. Now they are leading saints among the Greeleyites. BLACK says the reconstruction acts are "a fraud," and GREELEY says that BLACK's letter containing this assertion is a powerful "plea for the reforms" to result from the defeat of GRANT. BUCKALEW was in secret league with the rebels in the South and on the Canada border, besides Presiding Elder at the deserters' camp-meeting at Fishing Creek. GREELEY says BUCKALEW is just the man to be Governor of Pennsylvania. Now, what do the men of Pennsylvania say?

THAT the Pittsburgh *Post* is profoundly grateful for the splendid victory of the Republicans in North Carolina, the following beautiful passage, taken from its columns, shows:

"Having faith in a Supreme Power who rules among the nations of the earth, we could not believe that the reign of evil was to be perpetual; and the result has accorded with our expectations. Glorious old North Carolina!"

The Republicans of the old North State and of the country generally are much obliged to the *Post* for these unqualified expressions of encouragement and approval, and they have no doubt that in the great election of November the hand of a benign Providence will be still more clearly discernible.

WHILE some of Mr. GREELEY's most prominent supporters are advocating his election on the ground that it would "begin the process of the gradual extinction" of those unfortunate, ante-bellum, national law which secured the emancipation and enfranchisment of a race, the young King of Spain honors himself by issuing a decree providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies, making lovers of liberty everywhere rejoice. That Spain, in a great measure, caught this contagion of freedom from the United States, there can be no doubt. Other causes may have contributed to the result, but our own example unquestionably helped largely to bring it about. AMADEUS shames GREELEY.

ONE of the most *killing* accessions to GREELEY is the New York *Day Book*, a paper not much read or heard of in the North, but with a considerable number of readers in the South. During the war it supported the rebellion as much as it could and live; it stimulated the dreadful July riots; it mourned when the rebellion fell and the Republic triumphed; it has since favored every measure for the restoration of slavery, even to the extent of a new rebellion; it has demanded pensions to rebel soldiers; compensation on losses to the South in consequence of its own acts, more especially for the loss incident to the overthrow of slavery. It now consistently goes for GREELEY as the best way to achieve its objects. We ask the Republican whoever had a single sentiment of pride in his principles, and disposed to go for GREELEY, can you fellowship such associates?

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is usually clear and forcible—hardly ever feeble or inconsequential. But its attempt to prove that it was impossible for GREELEY to have intrigued for Democratic support last fall, upon the ground that at about the period in question he made a speech at Warren, Ohio, devoted to a condemnatory review of the course of the Democratic party, is one of the lamest failures imaginable. If, as the *Commercial* insists, the language he then used proves the utter impossibility of the statement that he was fishing for Democratic support, the terms which he has employed with reference to that party for the last thirty years prove still more conclusively the impossibility of his ever receiving a nomination at its hands. Until the *Commercial* can explain away the stupendous fact that he *is* the candidate of that party, it had best indulge in casuistry but sparingly. Does not the greater include the less?

THE Republicans of North Carolina have carried three of the Congressional districts, and made large gains in a fourth, and this in spite of the fact that the Democratic Legislature recently gerrymandered the State with the intention of leaving the Republicans only a single Congressman. They have also reduced the Democratic legislative majority from sixty or seventy to eighteen, and elected the entire State ticket. There is not a single break in the ranks. Neither the cajoling of GREELEY, nor the sophistries of SUMNER, nor the personal appeals of SCHURZ, DOOLITTLE, WALKER, MCCLURE, and other recalcitrant Republicans, had any effect upon them whatever. It is one of the most remarkable political triumphs on record, and Republicans every where have the right to rejoice and take courage. Now let the moral effect of the victory be properly improved. Forward, the Pennsylvania line!

THE OFFICE AND THE MEN.

A hereditary emperor of civilized men and the President of the United States, are each recognized as occupying the most elevated and dignified position to which a human being can attain in this world. And we are not afraid to say, that to a man of any imaginative power, with sufficient knowledge and culture to grasp and appreciate the moral and historical elements which enter into the situation of each of the two functionaries, the President must seem to be placed above the emperor. The theory of divine right, long ago exploded, now ranks in the judgment of all educated people among the childish figments of superstition. A ruler of men, whether he is called king or president, must and can derive his authority to command only from the choice or consent of the governed. The people are the source and the only earthly source of power, and the Emperor of Germany, equally with President GRANT, exercises a legitimate authority solely in virtue of the popular recognition. But the Emperor of Germany, the mightiest of living monarchs, having inherited the crown which made him eligible to his present imperial position, has never received from the German people such a commission to rule over them as a President receives from the American people to be their ruler. Doubtlessly, the Prussians sanctioned WILLIAM as their sovereign, but there was no choice in their act; even those of them who disregarded his alleged royal unction from Heaven accepted and agreed to obey him because he claimed their allegiance by right of birth, and because they had no alternative except rebellion. On the other hand, the President of the United States is the man selected among all his countrymen for the high office. The poorest and humblest citizen born in the land is eligible to the place. No stores of wealth, accumulated through successive generations, no luster of pedigree, no distinction of social position, or claim founded upon the splendid services of relatives, constitute a title, or the shadow of a title, to the great office. The candidates must appear before the people in their own proper character; and, unless a mistake is made, the candidate who succeeds, succeeds by the strength of his own merits. His character, public and private, his actions and words, are necessarily subjected to a scrutiny the most intense and searching, and the final judgment is expressed in the bestowal of a dignity second to no other known among men. If fame is to be valued at all, if exalted position, conferred in attestation of the approbation of mankind, is a thing at all to be coveted or admired, then the fairly elected President of the United States may be justly looked upon as at the time not only the most fortunate of his race, but also as the most absolutely legitimate ruler over men. In comparison with his title to command, within constitutional limits, the title of the most long-descended hereditary ruler is flimsy and accidental. The latter, born a king, may have received the sanction, silent or declared, of his subjects; but the President, having been selected by many millions of constituents, after careful examination of claims and deliberate reflection, is so completely at once the representative of the people and the maker of his own fortune, that the word fortunate may hardly be applied to his success, unless in the sense of the word as used by DRYDEN when he says:

There is a necessity in fate
Why still the brave, bold man is fortunate.

In view of the foregoing representation of the dignity and conditions of the Presidential office, it is not, at least it should not be, difficult to decide between the respective claims of HORACE GREELEY and General GRANT as candidates. To review the career and services of by-gone years, were to pursue a course of supererogation that we do not intend thus to hazard the air even for the purpose of presenting an effective contrast. Every American child knows that at the close of the war of secession his martial services seemed so transcendant that the people actually forced him to accept the highest office in their gift. This, however, they did not do without knowing the man thoroughly, in his weakness and deficiencies as well as in his strength and advantages. His election was the result of a grand and gratefully spontaneous popular movement, which time has fully justified. Though the people freely confess that President GRANT has made mistakes, they see that he has been faithful to them and to his high trust, and that, still in full sympathy with their ways and wishes, and daily learning by experience, he daily grows more equal to the duties of the great office which he at first reluctantly accepted in mere deference to the popular will. In him the people see a representative of themselves, a man of true, resolute character, of fixed convictions and faithful to his own past, of which his present official position is the legitimate and proper outcome, and, in some sense, the reward.

Sincere admirers of GREELEY cannot but regret that he has thrust himself or allowed his injudicious friends to thrust him into a position which makes it necessary not only to speak but to print the truth about him, however unpleasant it may be. As editor of the *Tribune* he was a quite worthy and respectable character, and even his notorious eccentricities rather heightened than lessened his reputation. The association of his name with the Presidency cannot but prove injurious to his fame in the long run. His nomination was at first generally received with derision as certainly a mere jest; and though its adoption by dissatisfied Republicans and by the Democracy has made the matter serious enough, the first impression was undoubtedly the real feeling of the country, while the mockery called forth by the first suggestion of the name conveyed a true expression of the popular estimate of his fitness for the highest office in the world. The incongruity of the two ideas was felt with a degree of vivacity and received utterance with a measure of vigor which showed how fully the people appreciate the grandeur of the Presidential office and sense the want of the qualifications required in the person who fills it. They know GREELEY only as a great agitator. Though he has done a good deal to diffuse correct ideas among the masses, it is a question whether he has not done more to diffuse errors. With the exception of a single branch of political economy, there is probably no one important subject which he has even tried to master in its details. He is not only unacquainted with, but he disdains the teachings of history and of the great principles of human interest, and he cannot write about any of them without betraying the arrogance and conceit of the sciolist. Add to these faults the most reckless inconsistency, the absence of moral convictions, an almost insane ambition for office, and a love of political intrigue which makes the association of the lowest Tammany politician seem to him lovely and desirable, and you have in GREELEY a candidate as unlike as possible to the popular ideal of a President of the United States. A man of mere words, his life presents no deeds as a set-off to the faults and deficiencies disclosed by his words.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE PEOPLE.

The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* is not pleased with President GRANT's response to the speech delivered by the Marquis DE NOAILLES on the occasion of presenting his credentials as French Minister at Washington. "There is only one thing," says the *Courrier*, "which strikes us in the words pronounced by the President of the United States—namely, their triteness (*banalite*) and the utter absence of any thought." And then the French editor goes on to remark that the occasion afforded the President a chance of making a little electoral capital, such as under present circumstances should not be disdained. "In the course of his administration Mr. GRANT has not precisely conquered the sympathies of the Franco-American population; he has not missed an occasion of showing himself hostile to France, and by a few words, appropriately placed there, he might have gained a slight advantage over his competitor, who, also, on his part, has much to do to win the suffrages of our compatriots."

The Frenchman's criticism is legitimate enough, and points out a feature of the President's address of welcome to the ambassador, which quite naturally seemed surprising to a foreigner long familiar with American politics, and deeply conversant, as an attentive observer, with the election tactics of American candidates for popular favor. General GRANT, a candidate for re-election, is, of course, presumed to be aware that, in consequence of the recently awakened interest of French citizens in the politics of their adopted country, and of their consequent organization for the exertion of political influence, the French vote has lately become a matter of some practical concern. As the editor intimates, the reception of the new French Minister presented an occasion where the President, in the most natural way, and without the possibility of giving offense to any person, or to any nationality, might have used expressions which would have deeply gratified all French citizens, and might have decided them at once to give him their support in November. His failure to take advantage of the opportunity, therefore, naturally strikes a shrewd politician as a remarkable oversight—indeed, as a phenomenon.

The truth is, that to candid people who have studied General GRANT's character and ways, the omission referred to seems no oversight—no evidence of want of tact, but a trait strictly characteristic of the single-minded, direct, and masculine nature of the man. His reply to the ambassador's remarks was very brief, very neat in expression, and simply perfect in sentiment and in appropriateness to the time. Any addition of the tenor and purport suggested by the *Courrier* could have been inspired only by the selfish motive which it thinks should have been present, and, failing in origin, it would have detracted from the official grace of the speech, and from the personal dignity of the speaker. Whatever GRANT's faults and defects may be, he is no charlatan, and disdains all the petty dexterities by which a smaller man would seek to kill two birds with one stone, or to make "electoral capital" while performing the duties of his office.

The same dignity and self-respect which were apparent in this instance habitually regulate the President's conduct and bearing, as the people have not failed to remark. While in matters affecting the government of the country General GRANT has shown unmistakably his deference for the popular will, and has proved his readiness to surrender favorite views of his own on discovering the opposition of the people, he manifests no desire to enlist popular enthusiasm, and no concern to conciliate unreasonable hostility. Half the clamor of which he has been and is the object might have been quieted, or even changed into applause, by giving way in regard to things relatively trifling. But GRANT is what he is in virtue of his character of resolution and steadfastness where his own judgment is thoroughly convinced as to right and propriety; and to such a spirit there are no trifles. He has been fiercely and most unscrupulously denounced for spending so much time away from Washington. It is not to be supposed for a moment that for him to stay almost constantly in the capital would involve great hardship or self-denial, and he is no doubt well assured that some popular favor would be the result of silencing his enemies on that favorite topic. But conscious of really neglecting no important duty in consequence of his absence from Washington, well convinced that "the country does not need him to sit up with it of nights," he pursues the even tenor of his way, without seeming to care for idle denunciation, or for the possible effects of his insouciance upon his popularity. Similar manly inflexibility is apparent in the constancy with which the President stands by his friends. Himself satisfied of their worth, his unwavering friendship seems to say to the people, "I do not intend to yield to what seems to me groundless complaints, and if you do not like my firmness, why you have your remedy, and may use it if you please." The people admire and approve of so masculine a character. Demagogues can be found everywhere, and any day in the year, and the people well know that they shall have demagogues, as they shall have the poor, always with them. But having found a President courageous enough to assert his own will where self-respect requires its assertion, and proud enough and self-reliant enough to disdain the cultivation of popularity by paltry arts, they are not going to put a stigma upon him and his administration by choosing HORACE GREELEY as his successor.

GREELEY AND BULL RUN.

People who have recovered from a severe illness, or who have been relieved from a violent paroxysm of pain, are seldom able to recall with any accuracy or distinctness the precise sensations from which they suffered during the attack. They are somewhat of the nature of that "secret or hidden music" for which NERO said the artistic world has no respect. It is almost or even quite as difficult to recover or revive the full effect produced upon the mind by an event of a very alarming or distressing kind. While, doubtless, we retain a general impression of the pain caused by the occurrence, the details of incident and circumstance, which at the time conspired to produce an overwhelming sense of wretchedness, have in memory faded away forever, and it is only by a direct and laborious effort, and by the use of external aids, that we are able in some imperfect measure again to realize horrors which, when experienced, seemed indelible. In the attempt to realize them we involuntarily look back upon the calamity through the softening and consoling events by which it was followed, and thus fail to see it as it appeared at the time. These rather individual remarks have occurred to us in consequence of an attempt to reanimate and live over again an old experience—the mortification, alarm and anxiety with which all patriotic Northern hearts were filled and almost crushed by the reports of the first battle of Bull Run, fought on the 21st of July, 1861.

Such an exercise of the historical imagination has become the duty of every good citizen, as it is absolutely certain that MR. GREELEY, who asks the American people to make him their President, was responsible for the bootless slaughter, individual misery and national ignominy which were the immediate consequences of that battle. The people everywhere, who read the *Tribune*, at once, on hearing of the disastrous defeat, suspected that by its idiotic cry of "on to Richmond!" the authorities at Washington had been forced to make a premature attack upon the rebel lines. But their wrath and indignation were mitigated and restrained by two considerations. In the first place, the people, at least the more intelligent portion of them, were unable fully to believe it possible that their rulers in Washington, and especially General SCOTT, could have yielded to mere newspaper clamor, and taken so momentous a step in defiance of their own better judgment and knowledge. Hence the popular feeling as to the *Tribune* editor's martial eagerness did not, after the catastrophe, rise above indulgent contempt, while there was a decided and growing tendency to judge LINCOLN and SCOTT with great severity. It is perhaps true that both parties that the facts of the case were not then known throughout the country. When their publication could do no national harm they were fully divulged, and within the last few days General SCOTT's military secretary, Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, has given them to the public in an authentic form, with the view of illustrating Mr. GREELEY's character and services. At the first meeting of the cabinet, after the battle, General SCOTT bitterly reproached himself for what he called his own cowardice in not resigning his command rather than *allowing* a battle to be fought against his long-tried judgment and experience. "If there was any coward, I was the coward," the grand veteran declared. "The President," says General HAMILTON, "was deeply moved, and being a kind-hearted man, took the blame on himself for not yielding to General SCOTT's earnest and long advice, 'but,' said he, *'the cry of "On to Richmond!" was too much for me.'* MR. GREELEY, therefore, is responsible for our first defeat."

We have said above that the indignation of the people was softened by two considerations. One of them has been mentioned, and the other was the memory of the sympathy with which they had heard, day after day, the cockatoo-like shriek in which the *Tribune* knight of the quill had expressed his martial ardor. The people, glowing with patriotic enthusiasm and longing for decisive action, naturally sympathized with language which seemed to promise an end of suspense. Ignorant of the small details of passing events, ignorant of the degree of preparation for resistance made by the insurgents, and knowing that great multitudes of volunteers, with weapons, had been gathered at Washington, the people, of course, desired to hear as soon as possible that something had been done for the suppression of the rebellion. By all professional public instructors, qualified for the duties of their office, popular impatience was seen to be one of the greatest perils of the time. To allay popular impatience, to inculcate upon the people of the North the duty of trusting in their chosen rulers and commanders, and of quietly waiting until their raw soldiers could be drilled and instructed in the use of arms—this was the work devolved by the emergency upon the editor of the *Tribune*, as upon every other man in the country to whom the people had been wont to look for guidance. As we are not inclined to doubt GREELEY's patriotism or honesty, we doubt not that his failure to perceive and to do his duty in the premises was the mere result of ignorance. Ignorant of history, ignorant of the art of war, ignorant of the conditions upon which the efficiency of an army is dependent, GREELEY, no doubt, really thought, in his simplicity, that the fresh men assembled near Washington already formed an army ready for action. Ever since he became an editor GREELEY had been dogmatizing on subjects of which he knew himself to be as profoundly ignorant as it was possible for him to be of war, and yet he had succeeded in gaining applause, and even in inducing multitudes to adopt his dogmas. Deriving his views and convictions touching the right method of dealing with the rebels from the depths of his moral consciousness, he knew them to be sound, whatever histories and other rubbishy books might say about tactics and the inefficiency of raw recruits, and he repeated his cry, we may be sure, without the slightest misgiving as to the inspiration of its source. Of one thing he was certainly confident—namely, that he for his part desired just then to see the rebels defeated and scattered; whereas, with a sort of charity, as characteristic of the man as his arrogant sciolism, GREELEY had begun to suspect Mr. LINCOLN and his advisers of lukewarmness in the cause.

Honest admirers of Mr. GREELEY's good traits and meritorious activity sincerely regret that they have not been permitted to forget the discreditable parts of his career. But as he asks the people to make him their President, it is the manifest duty of every citizen to study and judge the whole man, his defects as well as virtues; and his agency in causing the terrible disaster at Bull Run is worthy of attention, not so much in view of its individual importance, as because it very strikingly illustrates the unfavorable side of his mind and character. We trust that readers, by the aid of books as well as memory, will recall the disaster, and look at it thoughtfully in connection with Mr. GREELEY's claims and pretensions.

SUMNER.

In a question of veracity between SENATOR SUMNER and President WHITE, of Cornell University, the intelligent public cannot have much difficulty or hesitation in deciding which of the two parties is the more worthy of credence. SUMNER's unfortunate citation of Secretary STANTON from his grave that, in contradiction of STANTON's well-known convictions and often repeated declarations, he might bear witness in the interest of the Senator's rancorous hatred of the President, is still vividly remembered. It is, however, not necessary to assume, as so many do, that the Senator drew from his own imagination the words which he ascribed to the long deceased Secretary of War. Long prostrated by physical disease, which reacted upon and disturbed his mind; constantly dwelling upon the fearful convulsions through which the country had lately passed, partly under his own guidance, and incessantly brooding over the perils and complications by which it was still threatened, STANTON *may* have expressed morbid fears as to the success of General GRANT's administration. Every physician, every person who has ever witnessed the frequent influence of slow disease and the prospect of death upon even the most vigorous natures, must have observed the effects to which we refer. Sometimes, under such circumstances, the confidence, the admiration, or even the affection of a lifetime dies away, or, under the influence of momentary irritation, or a fancied slight, gives place to sentiments the most opposite. But what estimate may the world justly form of the character of a man who, admitted in the name of friendship to the privacy of the dying, and thus made acquainted with the sacred secrets of his death bed, should for any selfish purpose divulge them? And suppose that he should carefully keep them in memory not only for months but for years, and should then proclaim them in the ears of all mankind for the mere gratification of his own malignity. Precisely this was the offense of the eminent Senator. The fact that GRANT and STANTON had been friends in life, each aided and advised by the other, and that the memory of the departed statesman was cherished by the survivor with the affectionate regard due to a benefactor, and also the fact that the revelation of his death-bed maundering flatly contradicted the great war secretary's well known opinion of the President; these facts seemed trifling to SUMNER when weighed against the sweetness of revenge. There have been few more striking illustrations of the cruelty of vanity.

Mr. SUMNER has been, it appears, equally unfortunate in his attempt to turn FREDERIC DOUGLASS's private communications to useful account in his late General Grant harangue. Every reader of the famous harangue in the Senate, of course remembers the passage in which SUMNER, like the man mentioned by the Son of SIRACH, "travailing with a word as a woman in labor of a child," represented the President as having outraged the dignity and sensibility of the great negro orator and reformer in the most unpardonable manner. Probably most people who read the speech at once took it for granted that the offense denounced must have been insignificant or SUMNER would not have been left to champion a man so well able as DOUGLASS to take care of his own dignity and honor. It was, therefore, no surprise to learn from the letter of President WHITE, one of the San Domingo commissioners, that SUMNER had really been "travailing with a word," or better, with the east wind. The Senator, however, who has never been known to find himself or to admit that he had been found in error, is determined that DOUGLASS, in his own despite, shall have been grossly wronged and righteously offended. And to maintain his ground he again has recourse to private communications. Two of the witnesses summoned may, like Mr. STANTON, be dead, though we believe they are living, and DOUGLASS is certainly alive, and busy working for GRANT's re-election, in utter oblivion of the affront which is so bitterly resented by his great friend, the Senator. In truth, the whole affair, on examination, resolves itself into a petty misunderstanding of years ago, which, forgotten by Mr. DOUGLASS the next day, is still stored up in the lofty mind of SUMNER, to be used, like the STANTON revelation, for the disparagement of General GRANT.

TO AMERICANS, once proud of SUMNER's character and reputation, there can be no satisfaction in dwelling upon these discreditable trivialities. Many have associations with his name so elevated, pure and inspiring, that they are not only unable to criticise him, but they fatally offend against the criticism hazarded by others. Such sensitiveness must seem mere superstition to impartial observers of his career during the last few years, and in full recollection of his recent speeches and letters, there is no reason for reticence or reserve regarding his infirmities. The impression widely produced by his latest performances is clearly expressed in a late number of the *Belletristisches Journal*, a German literary paper of New York, which is but slightly influenced by political feeling. Having referred to SUMNER's past services, the *Journal* says:

"His last political letter strengthens in us the apprehension that for him the time is gone by in which he could be of any service to the public. Indeed, it must excite astonishment when he asserts that he is perfectly free from all personal animosity, while its letter overflows with it, whether he no longer knows himself; he is no longer capable of objective appreciation of facts and things as they are, his whole character has taken on a crotchety, capricious color, which disturbs his judgment. His spirit is embittered because he does not see his personal claims gratified. More powerful than love for the principles for which he has contended all his life long is in him the hatred with which he regards those who refuse to be led by him while he is accustomed to rule. He has lost himself, supreme as he was, and therefore desires all to bow down before him. Whoever, in opposition to him, asserts and maintains his own independence, seems to him an enemy, and from him must look for the worst. When this point—the low or high estimate of himself—is attained, love and even respect for truth cease to prevail with him. He finds that he owes invectives and bitter reproaches to those deeds that the person scourged shall not stir, under the singular pretense that this would be incompatible with his position and dignity."

There is no trait specified in the sketch which does not rest upon a careful study of the eminent Senator's late acts and speeches. Fortunately his morbid character is now so well understood that the mere influence of his name, the result of the labors of his better days, is pretty well neutralized.

THE PLAIN TRUTH OF IT.

Does Senator SUMNER think the Democracy do not understand the meaning of the Baltimore bargain better than he can explain it for them? He professes to believe that they are now, in reality, Republicans; but according to their own testimony they have not altered or abandoned single one of their principles. Governor WHYTE, of Maryland, declares they have only "taken GREELEY and the Cincinnati platform *for a temporary purpose*"—and that, if successful, "the Democratic party, with its three millions of voters, *will be the power in the land* hereafter." Senator THURMAN, in his letter indorsing GREELEY, said: "Not *that* the Democratic party abandons its principles, for it does nothing of the sort;" and HENDRICKS, of Indiana, asserts that the Democracy have not been guilty of "a desertion of convictions of right or an abandonment of essential principles." General D. S. HILL, brother-in-law of Stonewall JACKSON, says: "We do not take Mr. GREELEY from policy, but from principle. We take him because he is with us in all essential principles." The New York *World* says:

"Mr. Greeley does not represent the Republican organization. So far from this, he is the leader of a formidable bolt against it; and it is one of the great purposes of the Democratic party in this Presidential canvass to defeat and demolish that corrupt organization—a work which bids fair to be more effectually accomplished by Mr. Greeley's candidacy than it could have been by any other means."

Indeed, not a few of Mr. GREELEY's supporters in the Southern States are urging his claims on the express ground that if elected he would pay the losses of the South. At a recent GREELEY ratification meeting at Nashville, Tennessee, Governor BROWN said:

"He supported Greeley because he loved the South, hated Jeff. Davis, advocated universal amnesty, and had no kinsfolk. He did not care what Greeley had said in the past against the South and its institutions. It was enough for him to know that now he was in favor of restoring to her her pristine rights. Greeley if elected would pay the losses of the South."

At the same meeting Congressman GOLLADAY directed attention to the fact that—

"Greeley, at the outset of the war, was in favor of letting the 'wayward sisters depart in peace,' and afterward went single handed and alone to meet our commissioners in Canada, to treat for peace. Not a Democrat in the North dared go with him or manifested any desire to go. He was then in favor of paying the South for her slaves, and I believe he is still."

At a Democratic mass meeting in Kentucky last week, Col. BRECKINRIDGE, referring to the North Carolina election, then supposed to have resulted in a Democratic triumph, said, amid enthusiastic cheers, that the Democratic party confidently looked forward to its restoration, through GREELEY, to the full control of the affairs of the nation; while another speaker predicted that in GREELEY's success the "lost cause" would eventually be triumphantly regained. In West Virginia the GREELEY confederates are doing their best to pass an amendment to the State Constitution debarring the blacks from all right to hold office. Last year Mr. GREELEY himself, writing from the South, said:

"I am confident that two-thirds of the men, with nine-tenths of the women, who formerly composed the slave-holding caste, would this day give half their houses and lands to have their slaves back again, just as they possessed them in 1860. * * They consider themselves robbed by emancipation; and would like their property back again, or its value in some equivalent."

The pirate SEMMES recently declared that "it is HORACE GREELEY who has come to the Captain of the Alabama, and not the Captain of the Alabama who has gone to GREELEY;" while a few days ago Senator STEVENSON, of Kentucky, said in a speech to his constituents:

"As our blessed Savior received the Prodigal Son, who wasted his substance, and then, coming to himself, sought shelter and a permanent rock for his feet, instead of the quicksand on which he had been perishing, do we receive Horace Greeley, who has come to himself."

These evidences incontrovertibly prove that it is GREELEY, and not the Democracy, that has turned deserter. There was never a clearer or more stupendous case of treachery on record, and the attempt of SUMNER to defend it only makes him a more equal sharer in the shame.

SIGNIFICANT SILENCE.

It is a noticeable fact that, notwithstanding the immense amount of indignation expended by the *Tribune* on those journals which have ventured to intimate that some sort of an understanding existed between HORACE GREELEY and his Southern supporters, looking to the ultimate reopening of the issues supposed to have been settled by the war, it has made no square and explicit denial of the charge itself. Neither has it repudiated or denounced the speeches and sentiments of those Southern orators and writers who are advocating his election on the express ground that "he is with them (the rebels) in all essential respects," and would, as President, exert his official influence to have the losses of the Southern States repaid. PAT. DONAN's paper flies the flag of repudiation, and of the disfranchisement of colored voters at its head, without a word of rebuke from the *Tribune*. It has not uttered a single syllable in reprobation of the infamous proposition of Mr. GREELEY's West Virginia supporters to disqualify negroes from ever holding office, nor has it sounded one solitary note of protest against the positive declarations of such men as BROWN and GOLLADAY, of Tennessee; HILL, of Georgia; WHYTE, of Maryland; BRECKENRIDGE, HODGE and BECK, of Kentucky, and other orators of the same class, that his election would pave the way for the ultimate restoration of the Lost Cause. So far from considering Mr. GREELEY misrepresented by these statements, or in anywise taking exception to them, the *Tribune* lauds Judge BLACK's bold and outspoken assertion that GREELEY's election would "begin the process of the gradual extinction" of the reconstruction acts and amendments, as "an unanswerable and pungent arraignment of the administration." If Mr. GREELEY does not entertain the sentiments attributed to him by these men, and has not virtually pledged himself to them—as they openly aver he has done—it is not only the easiest matter in the world for him so to declare, but he is bound, by every obligation that can rest on an honest man, to make the declaration. For so long as he permits these reiterated statements of avowed reactionists to go uncontradicted and unrebuked, the *Tribune* does but insult the loyal people of the country in requiring them to support him.

UNMASKING.

Judge J. S. BLACK—who as late as May 20th declared there were many thousands of Democrats who would refuse to be dragooned or bullied into the support of the GREELEY movement, and who, at a still more recent period, is reported to have said that if one should rake this world and the two adjacent, it would be impossible to find a more unfit man than GREELEY for President—has come out for the Confederate candidate, upon the ground that after maturely considering his character and career, he is of opinion that the Confederate party may so far trust him as to feel confident that his election would "begin the process of the gradual extinction" of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, which, in his view, the instrument on which they were engrafted was turned into "a bill of attainder." Judge BLACK is not sanguine enough to hope that it will give the Confederate party "everything at once," but he firmly believes that his election would be the introductory step to the "extinction" of the reconstruction acts and amendments, and the final restoration of the Lost Cause. With this understanding of what GREELEY is now, and what he is likely to be in the future, the Judge thinks the number of the Confederate party need hesitate to support him, particularly when there is taken into account the moral influence which the Democracy will necessarily exert upon his conduct. These are some of the reasons which Judge BLACK assigns in explanation and vindication of his course. He has thoroughly satisfied himself that GREELEY can be used as a serviceable tool wherewith to accomplish the designs of those who mean to recover in the election what they lost by going out of the Union, and he is willing to assist in utilizing him to that end. People of Pennsylvania, what response have you to make to this open declaration that the Democracy intend to reopen the issues settled by the constitutional amendments, as soon as the opportunity arrives? Shall the verdicts of the war be repudiated, or shall they stand? That is the question upon which, in October and November, you will be called upon to pronounce.

GREELEY—BLACK—BUCKALEW.

HORACE GREELEY, who has admitted, over his own signature, that he only changed the secession course of the *Tribune* "at the urgent solicitation of many friends," and who declared that his Union-loving critics would one day confess that all to which they had objected was "important and timely truth," is evidently determined to bring that journal back to the ground which it was compelled by the patriotic indignation of the people to abandon in 1861. Speaking of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, Judge BLACK, in his letter declaring for GREELEY, denounces them as "frauds upon the spirit and letter of the instrument" upon which they were engrafted, and declares that GREELEY's election "will begin the process of their gradual extinction;" and the *Tribune*, in publishing the letter, indorses this declaration by printing it under the display head of 'Reforms which GREELEY's election will insure—reasons for Democratic support,' while its editorial reference to the subject compliments Judge BLACK as "an able political debater and writer," and characterizes his letter as "an unanswerable and pungent arraignment of the administration which has so signally failed to meet the expectations of the people." Judge BLACK expects and believes that GREELEY's administration will begin the process of the gradual extinction" of the great amendments, whereby the rights and liberties of the colored race have been secured and maintained—and GREELEY's own organ approves the rebellious utterance. The people of Pennsylvania will do well to ponder this matter in connection with the candidature of the hero of the Fishing Creek Confederacy for Governor of the State. There is no doubt that BUCKALEW and GREELEY are thoroughly in accord with each other, and both with Judge BLACK. And a precious trio they are.

THE workingmen of Pennsylvania will exert no small influence in determining the result of the State and Presidential elections, and they will doubtless weigh well the claims which the respective parties and candidates have upon their support. Let them remember that BUCKALEW is a free trader, and that Gen. HARTRANFT is thoroughly in favor of the policy of protection to the great industries of the State, with whose prosperity their own welfare is so intimately interwoven. The Republican party has always been and will continue to be the labor party of the country, and should commend itself to the favor of every working man by its practices and principles during the whole period of its existence, and by its rule of exact justice and equality to all classes and conditions of people. The most thoughtful and far-seeing business men in the country, irrespective of political parties, oppose the election of GREELEY on the ground that it would inevitably unsettle values and embarrass and obstruct, if not destroy, the whole progress of the country in its every interest and concerns. The deep personal solicitude of the Republican candidate for Vice President in the welfare of the working classes is everywhere known, while the estimation in which President GRANT holds the subject may be inferred from his statement that he believes "the true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers." At no time in the history of the United States have the workingmen of Pennsylvania, or of the country generally, been more prosperous than now, nor will they be likely to forget what party it has been that has so carefully watched over and advanced and protected their interests.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* makes a vigorous call upon the Democratic Senators and members of Congress to come forward and put their shoulders to the mired wheels of the GREELEY go-cart; and it takes occasion, in the course of its appeal, to remind them that they will find some very interesting matter in Mr. GREELEY's contributions to the *Tribune*, as texts and arguments for use upon the stump. This is quite true, and it is to be hoped the suggestion of our contemporary will at once be acted on. Just now an attempt is being made in some quarters to prove that the *Tribune's* opinions on various public matters during and since the war were often diametrically opposed to the personal views of Mr. GREELEY himself; still the real sentiments of the Democratic candidate could unquestionably be got at by a careful perusal of that journal. The following passage, for instance, taken from the *Tribune* of August 18th, 1871, might be made the basis of an exceedingly cogent and effective argument why GREELEY ought to receive the united support of the Democratic party. We commend it to their careful attention:

"The personal views of Mr. Greeley are exactly these. He favors the one term principle, and believes that another Republican candidate can be selected who will encounter less opposition and win more support than General Grant; and he therefore advocates such selection. But should his views be overruled, and General Grant nominated, he holds his election infinitely preferable to that of any candidate whom the Democrats may nominate; for a Democratic triumph involves the return to power of the great mass of those who for years plotted the disruption of our Union, and, at length forced the Southern States into secession and rebellion. * * A Democratic triumph involves the ascendancy of those who hate the nation's creditors because their money powerfully contributed to the overthrow of the rebellion, and will find a way to cheat them, if possible. A Democratic triumph involves the subversion of protection to home industry, with a repetition of the widespread disasters and distresses which have repeatedly and naturally followed such overthrow. The 'personal views of Mr. Greeley' lead him to deprecate a Democratic national triumph as one of the gravest national calamities."

MR. ANDREW D. WHITE, a member of the St. Domingo commission, has published a card correcting the misstatements made by Mr. SUMNER relative to the treatment of Mr. DOUGLASS by the President. He says that President GRANT attached two secretaries to the